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COLONY OF MAURITIUS

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical and Health Department

1958

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Annual Report of the Medical and Health Department 1958

PART I

General Review

The Island lies between latitude 19°50 and 20°31 South and longitude 57°18 and 57°48 East of Greenwich. The total length North to South is nearly 39 miles and its breadth East to West is 29 miles. The area of the island is 716 square miles and that of the islets round the coast 4 square miles, making a total of 720 square miles (460,800 acres). The ground rises to an elongated central plateau, lying roughly North-South, the altitude of which above sea level is 1,800—1,900 feet. It is bounded on the North, East and South West by abrupt and broken mountain ridges. On the South and South-East it slopes gradually to the sea. The highest mountain peak is 2,711 feet.

2. Although Mauritius lies just within the tropics, its climate is on the whole comparatively mild and equable. There are, however, very sensible variations of climate in the different parts of the island. The maximum shade temperature recorded on the northern plains (180 feet above sea-level) has never exceeded 95°F (35°C) and over the central tableland (1,800 feet) the maximum seldom reaches 80°F (27°C), but the high relative humidity renders the heat oppressive at certain times of the year and causes considerable discomfort, especially in the lowlands. For the same reason, the winter in the highlands is uncomfortable, though the temperature never falls below 70°F (21°C).

3. Rainfall is abundant, but varies considerably in different parts. The annual mean varies from less than 30 inches on the north and west coast to 150 inches in parts of the central plateau, where in some years the rainfall has been known to reach nearly 200 inches. Tropical cyclones are frequent in the vicinity of the Island during the summer months (December to April) and have at times caused considerable damage to crops, trees and structures, and on rare occasions, even loss of life. The last cyclone to pass over Mauritius was in 1945, when wind forces of about 100 miles per hour were experienced.

4. The following notes summarise the main weather features for the year 1958: —

(a) *Cyclones.*—Two cyclones affected Mauritius in March and in April; both passed about 180 miles north-west of the island but were of sufficient intensity to give gusts up to 80 miles per hour in the west and 50 to 70miles per hour elsewhere. Slight damage was caused to the sugar cane plantations which had shown promise of a record crop following the excellent growth conditions during the summer, (*b*) *Rainfall*.—The first four months of the year were wetter than usual; March, normally the wettest month of the year, had well over twice the usual large amount. May and June were rather drier than usual but July and August had more than normal falls. The remaining four months were generally dry, November having less than a third and December less than a half of the usual small amount. The average for the island of the total rainfall in 1958 was 98 inches compared with the normal of 81 inches.

(*c*) *Temperature and Sunshine*.—Mauritius enjoys an oceanic climate and variations from the normal temperatures are usually small. In 1958 the main abnormalities were a period of rather warm nights in March and April followed by cool days and cool nights during May and June. Another period of nights with temperatures above normal during August and the first half of September was followed by cool nights in the second half of September and thereafter by slightly cool nights until the end of the year and slightly warm days during November and December.

The main departures from normal of the duration of bright sunshine were excesses of 13 and 19 per cent in February and May respectively and deficits of 11 to 14 per cent in March, July and December and of 21 per cent in August.

(*d*) *Humidity*.—Relative humidity is generally high in Mauritius. The figures for March, April and July were 7, 7 and 12 per cent respectively above normal and May and November were only slightly drier than usual.

5. The population lives mainly on the proceeds of sales of its sugar: the whole economy being at present dependent on this single crop which constitutes some 97 per cent of the domestic exports.

The most recent plan concerned with the development of the Colony's resources has taken into account an appreciable extension of the tea industry and this project, when completed, should naturally strengthen the economy of the island. The bulk of the food required continues to be imported as Mauritius produces, apart from vegetables and fruits, insignificant quantities of rice, maize, potatoes and other root crops.

6. In relation to its resources, Mauritius is overpopulated. The density of population in the towns and in some villages is very large and matches that of some of the most densely populated regions of the world. The population, which is now well over three times what it was a century ago, has increased from 405,020 in 1939 to 613,888 in 1958.

7. During 1958 we have seen the first results of the Capital Expenditure Programme materialize. The Central Laboratory has been completed,. The School of Nursing is in full function. So is the new Hospital in Rodriguez. Three quarters for Medical Officers are ready for occupation. A new out-patient block at the Civil Hospital, the Ophthalmic Centre at Victoria, an additional ward and an out-patient block at the Brown Sequard Hospital are nearing completion.

8. Water supply has been further extended to 1,780 additional consumers and plans are completed for the enlargement of reservoirs and treatment plants.

9. Tenders for the first part of the sewerage scheme in Plaines Wilhems have been invited.

10. A W.H.O. team comprising two doctors, one statistician, one radiographer, one laboratory assistant and two public health nurses was carrying out a tuberculosis survey. They have laboratory facilities at their disposal as well as mobile X-Ray equipment. Over 14,000 cases were examined by them during the year and all suspected cases were referred to the Government Chest Clinic.

11. Another W.H.O. team consisting of a Medical Officer and a Nutritionist is investigating the problem of nutritional anaemias.

12. Two sister tutors from W.H.O. have started the work of the new School of Nursing.

13. Another W.H.O. team investigated our Malaria problem during the year.

14. *Staff.*—14 Medical Officers joined the Service in 1958, 2 retired and 2 resigned. This gives a net increase of 10 Medical Officers during the year. There are now 74 Medical Officers on the establishment, leaving 24 vacancies. The Estimates provide for a nursing establishment of 1,053 persons, including students. There were 235 vacant posts at the end of the year.

Of the 320 posts created for auxiliaries only 280 were filled.

15. The institutional facilities which were available in 1958 are tabulated hereunder:—

(a) *Government Institutions*	*No.*	*Beds*
1. General Hospitals	8	1,202
2. Dispensaries (including 2 in the Prisons) ...	48	—
3. Specialized unit :—		
(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres ...	9	—
(b) Maternity wards in hospitals	8	110
(c) Leprosarium	1	62
(d) Mental Hospital	1	707
(e) Orthopaedic Hospital	1	157
(f) Prisons Hospitals	2	46
4. Mobile Units :—		
(a) Dispensaries	4 units	
(b) Ante-natal Clinic	1 unit	
(c) Dental Clinic	2 units	
(b) *Private Institutions*		
1. Sugar Estates' Hospitals	33	738
2. Sugar Estates' Dispensaries	8	—
3. Nursing Homes	5	53

16. There are 37 dispensaries in the rural areas. In addition Mobile Dispensary service comprising four units caters for the needs of scattered villages and hamlets where it would be uneconomic to provide a static out-patient service.

17. There are 14 Social Welfare Centres, and regular clinics are held at each of these. This service is supplemented by a mobile unit which visits a large number of localities in the rural districts.

18. No cases of quarantinable diseases have occurred for a considerable time, but, as pointed out in previous years' reports the frequency and speed of international traffic necessitate the maintenance of a well-organised port and airport health service to watch at the gates of the Island. Malaria having now been mastered, and *Aedes aegypti* to all evidence completely eradicated, the quarantine service maintains constant vigilance to ensure that are not introduced these insects or new insect vectors imported.

19. The attached table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases by age groups during 1958.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY AGE GROUPS — CALENDAR YEAR 1958

Years

Disease	*Tuberculosis*		*Erysipelas*		*Puerperal Sepsis*	*Acute Polio*		*Diphtheria*		*Typhoid*	
	F	*M*	*F*	*M*		*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*
- 1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
1- 4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	—	—
5- 9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	4	8
10–14	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	4
15–19	16	14	—	–	—	—	—	—	1	2	5
20–24	16	31	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3
25–29	21	15	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3
30–34	20	33	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4
35–39	13	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
40–44	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
45–49	8	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50–54	9	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55–59	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60–64	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65–69	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70–74	1	4	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
75	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGE UNKNOWN	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	148	250	—	—	4	—	—	38	29	15	31

20. There was a slight increase in the incidence of Diphtheria and a further decrease in the incidence of Enteric Fever.

21. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year. This might be the consequence of the intensive vaccination campaign. During 1958:—

26,084 children received their third injections
5,098 their second and
8,792 their first injections.

22. The main duties of the School Health Service which looks after about 98,000 school children are to examine new entrants and leavers, children previously found defective and special cases referred by the teachers. The closest cooperation now exists between the staff of the School Health Service, the teaching staff and the parents of school children, with the pleasing result that the state of cleanliness of the pupils has appreciably improved. The maximum attention possible continues to be paid to the personal hygiene and nutrition of the school child and the environment of the schools. In particular, it is not yet possible to give to individual pupils all the attention one would wish. A school travelling dispensary administers minor treatments in rural areas. All primary school children receive a daily ration of sugared skimmed milk flavoured with cocoa; cases recommended by a Medical Officer get an increased ration of milk and/or additional nutrients such as yeast, Vitamin A plus Vitamin D Capsules and iron.

23. The Dental Service concentrated on the policy of directing most of its effort to work on school children and whenever possible, provided this was not detrimental to the School Health Service, preventive dentistry was offered to a number of expectant and nursing mothers. In addition, one of the Mobile Clinics gave dental attention on Saturdays, when the schools are closed, to the chronic sick at the Mental Hospital and at the Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre.

24. Expansion of the Maternal and Child Health Service has continued despite staff difficulties. More assistance was given through the various static centres, the mobile units, the hospitals and the domiciliary midwifery service.

25. *Finance.*—The revenue of the Government for the year 1957–58 was Rs 133,512,393 of which Rs 334,060 were received through the Medical and Health Department. The total expenditure on the Medical and Health Services was Rs 13,296,099. This represents a sum of Rs 22.28 per head of the estimated population at the 31st December, 1958.

26. *Legislation.*—The following measures were finalised and became law during the year under review:—

(a) The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 9 of 1958).
(b) The Pharmacy and Poison (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 16 of 1958).
(c) The Trades and Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 17 of 1958).
(d) Market Regulations (No. 6 of 1958).
(e) Meat Control Regulations (No. 7 of 1958).
(f) Swine Fever Regulations (No. 12 of 1958).
(g) Pharmacy and Poison Regulations (No. 27 of 1958).
(h) Rules for Nursing Students (No. 35 of 1958).
(i) The Quarantine Rules (No. 40 of 1958).

27. Among the distinguished visitors we had the pleasure to welcome were:—

Dr. A. M. Wilson Rae, C.M.G., and
Mr. J. H. Robertson from the Colonial Office
Dr. E. Krapf
Dr. A. Gilroy, and
Dr. E. Roelsgaard from the World Health Organisation.

28. Voluntary workers have extended help in many ways to the Health Department and tribute is paid to the many private citizens whose contribution has been valuable. The work of the following societies and organizations is gratefully acknowledged:—

The Maternity and Child Welfare Society,
The Mauritius Branch of the British Red Cross Society,
The Tuberculosis Society,
The St. John Ambulance Association,
The Stretcher Bearers Association,
The Friends of Moulin à Poudre,
The Welfare of the Blind and the Prevention of Blindness Society,
The Mauritius Child Care Society.

PART II

Functions and Organization of Department

29. The functions of the Medical and Health Department are:—

(a) To investigate the influence of Social, environmental and domestic factors on the incidence of human disease and disability;

(b) To plan and carry out measures for the promotion of health;

(c) To institute and maintain measures for the prevention of diseases;

(d) To provide a quarantine service to prevent the introduction of infectious disease by sea or air;

(e) To provide facilities for treatment of disease, including mental disease, by maintenance of hospital and dispensary services;

(f) To make provision for the rehabilitation of the disabled;

(g) To control the practice of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy;

(h) To provide facilities for the training of nurses, midwives and sanitary officers;

(i) To advise local authorities regarding their health services and to inspect those services;

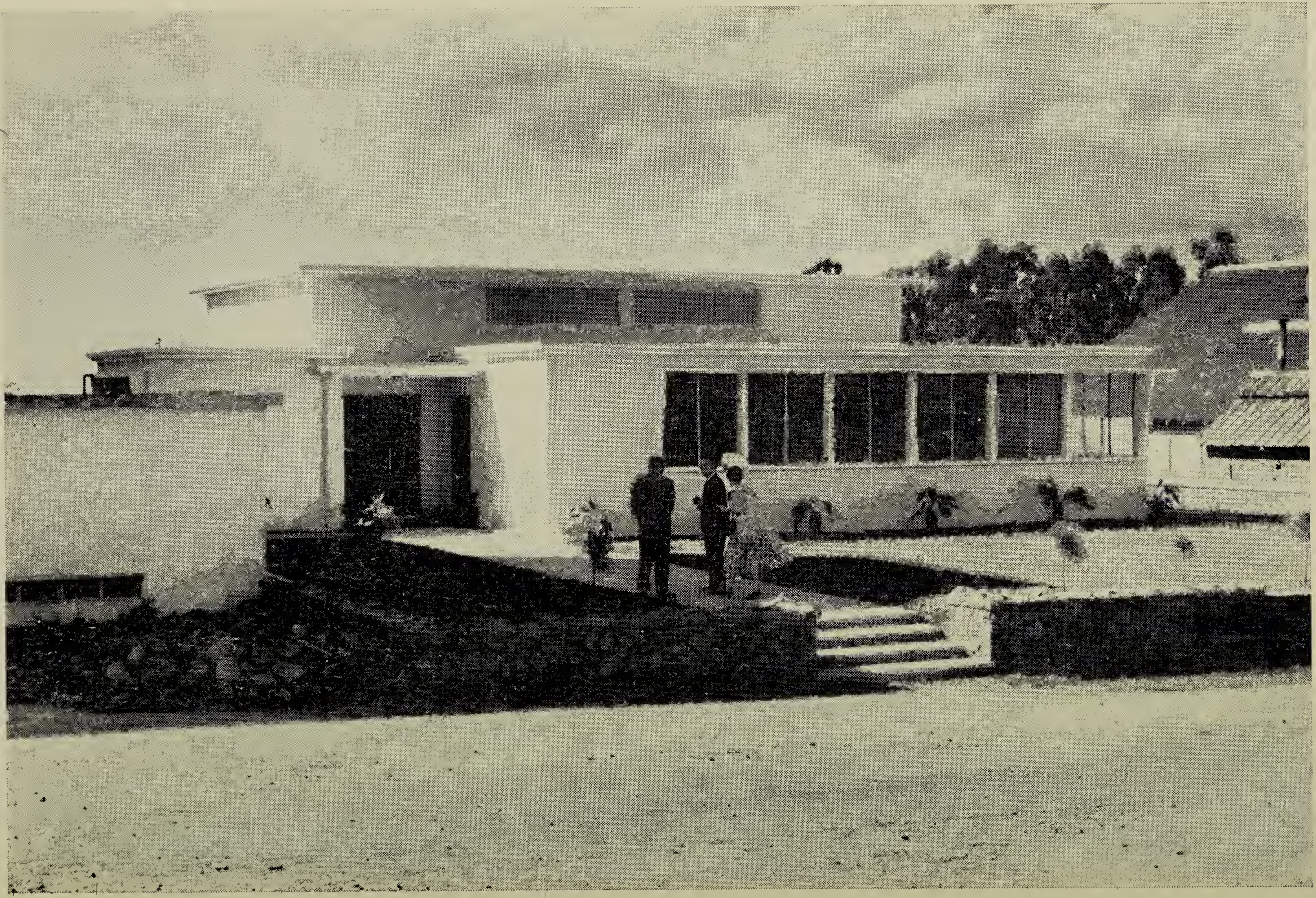
(j) To prepare and publish reports and statistical or other information relating to health.

Administration

STAFF

30. The activities of the Department are co-ordinated by the Director of Medical Services assisted by two Deputies. The official establishment staffing and operating the preventive, curative and investigative services consists of:—

98 Doctors;
1,053 Nurses;
104 Clerical Officers
320 Auxiliaries;
1,998 others, including storekeepers, Headmen, Drivers, Field Workers, Labourers, Watchmen, etc.



THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF NURSING.

TRAINING OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF

31. Conditions and qualifications required are as follows:—

(a) No one may practice medicine and surgery in Mauritius unless he is the holder of either a qualification which renders him eligible for registration in the United Kingdom or a state degree in medicine delivered by any of the Faculties of France;

(b) Persons authorised to practise as pharmacists in the Colony are those possessing diplomas or certificates entitling them to practise as Pharmaceutical Chemists or Chemists and Druggists, or as Apothecaries in the United Kingdom, or provided with diplomas as chemists and druggists or pharmacists from foreign Universities or Colleges, and authorised by virtue of a commission issued to them by the Governor on the recommendation of the Pharmacy Board, to act as pharmacists in the Colony; or persons who obtain a Colonial diploma of pharmacist under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1955, and are authorised by the Governor as aforesaid, to practise as pharmacists;

(c) The conditions governing the practice of dentistry are identical to those applicable to doctors; the majority of the dentists have qualified in the United Kingdom;

(d) Nurses and midwives must be registered at the Medical and Health Department before being allowed to practise; only those trained in the United Kingdom and in Mauritius are eligible for registration;

(e) Sanitary Inspectors trained in the United Kingdom or in Mauritius are employed by the Department and one local authority.

There are no facilities available locally for training doctors and dentists. Persons wishing to obtain the local diploma of pharmacist study under private tuition and have to pass an examination arranged by the Pharmacy Board under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1955. The training of nursing staff has since 1948 been raised to a standard much higher than that accepted in pre-war days, and the training course has been extended to three years for the General Nursing Certificate with an additional year for the midwifery certificate; examinations are set on a syllabus which is very similar to that of the United Kingdom. In the case of midwives, the training course extends over 18 months, one-third of that time being spent on the District Midwifery Service. After passing their final examination, nurses and midwives are generally employed by the Department where they acquire additional experience. A few resign to go into private practice or join the staff on sugar estate hospitals. Sanitary Inspectors are trained during 18 months on a syllabus similar to that of the Royal Sanitary Institute. After passing the final examination, they are all employed by the Medical and Health Department.

Abroad 2 Medical Officers obtained post-graduate qualifications during the year, one radiographer, and one dresser completed their training.

Locally 15 Dressers and 21 Nurses qualified during the year and 14 candidates satisfied examiners in Midwifery.

The Pharmaceutical and Stores Section

32. Recognition must be given to the Pharmaceutical Laboratory of the Department which under the Senior Pharmacist performs work of great importance to every division of the Department.

33. The Stores Section is in the charge of a Chief Storekeeper who is responsible for storing and distributing drugs, dressings, bedding and clothing, surgical instruments and other equipment. The Senior Pharmacist is responsible for the whole pharmaceutical service and assists the Director of Medical Services in supervising the placing of orders for drugs and special dressings.

PART III

Curative and Investigative Services

I. Hospitals

34. A summary of the distribution of public hospitals and beds as at December is given below: —

Hospital	*General*	*Obstetrics*	*Tuberculosis*	*Infections*	*Mental*	*Leper*	*Orthopaedic*	*Total*
Civil	301	39	70	—	—	—	—	410
Long Mountain ...	66	—	8	—	—	—	—	74
Poudre d'Or	52	6	12	—	—	—	—	70
Flacq	85	9	18	—	—	—	—	112
Mahebourg	80	6	14	—	—	—	—	100
Souillac	70	14	13	—	—	—	—	97
Moka	56	7	9	—	—	—	—	72
Victoria	183	29	35	8	—	—	—	255
Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	156
Brown Sequard ...	—	—	—	—	707	—	—	707
Beau Bassin Prisons ...	27	—	—	3	—	—	—	30
Leper	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	62
Barkly Industrial School	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
TOTAL ...	936	110	179	11	707	62	156	2,161

35. The figures given hereunder show the increase in the demands made on the services provided: —

Year	*Estimated mid-year population*	*Adms. to Hospitals*	*Surgical Operations*		*Attendances*		*Exams. made at the Central Lab.*
			In-Patients	*Out-Patients*	*Static*	*Mobile*	
1953... ...	516,525	31,909	6,547	20,833	399,899	111,849	54,251
1954... ...	530,461	31,048	7,815	22,550	402,136	118,912	65,060
1955... ...	549,094	29,383	7,655	26,537	457,114	92,149	62,575
1956... ...	568,886	30,971	5,951	33,593	501,072	81,822	75,700
1957... ...	587,018	33,335	11,015	27,942	612,140	77,561	125,465
1958... ...	605,254	33,767	8,274	41,299	700,471	65,588	174,405

In examining the above figures, it must not be inferred that the position is tending to become more stable. The demands on the available accommodation have since many years reached saturation point.

36. Several buildings are in the course of construction and plans are in an advanced stage of preparation for many others. However encouraging future prospects are, the possibilities of architects and builders cannot yet equal the impatience of the departmental staff nor meet the increasing demands made by the public on the medical services.

37. Pending the availability of additional beds, priority continues to be given to patients requiring immediate curative treatment.

38. With the exception of the speciality of psychiatry centered in the self-contained Mental Hospital the services of specialists are centralised at the two major centres of treatment which are the Civil Hospital in Port Louis and the Victoria Hospital at Quatre Bornes. The extensions in hand for the Victoria Hospital include an Ophthalmic Unit of 30 beds with out-patient service and an operation department.

39. *Ambulance Service.*—The number of ambulances in use in the Medical and Health Department at the end of the year was 16. Three new ambulances were on order through the Public Works Department.

40. *Radiodiagnosis.*—Total number of patients examined in 1958 was:—

35,669 as against
32,152 in 1957, and
26,424 in 1956.

The examinations can be classified as follows:—

Skeleton	16,493
Chest	12,975
Abdomen (barium meals cholecystograms pregnancies etc.	4,819
Skull	1,814
Urinary tract	568

41. *Radiotherapy.*—Number of patients treated in the therapy department:—

Malignant	119
Non-malignant	54

Number of patients treated with radium, i.e. cases of carcinoma of the uterine cervix: 61.

42. Statistics of morbidity in respect of hospitals and dispensaries for the year 1958 will appear in a separate volume.

43.—*(a) Brown Sequard Hospital.*—There was a considerable increase in the number of admissions during the year under review, the total number of admissions being 908 against 668 for the previous year. It is gratifying to put on record that the rate of discharge was very high.

In the light of the conclusions arrived at at Bukavu International Conference which was attended by Dr. Raman of Brown Sequard Hospital in March 1958 a new approach to psychological problems has been found and Group Therapy, including the new Sevadon technique, is now a well established feature in the treatment of patients. As regards treatment of Schizophrenia, two conflicting trends of ideas are now under investigation. It has already been reported that in the treatment of Schizophrenia certain psychiatrists are firmly of opinion that paranoid Schizophrenia especially should be treated by Insulin, whilst others do not share that view. One specialist is treating only by means of psychotherapy in conjunction with large doses of tranquilizers whilst another is experimenting with Deep Insulin Therapy. The results, as far as can be assessed at this stage seem to be approximately the same for both forms of treatment except that the rate of relapse in first three months appears to be higher in the first group (without Insulin) and the ' remission ' period also seems to be longer with insulin. Experiments on these lines will continue in 1959 and the results will be carefully studied.

Cerebral stimulation in the treatment of Psychoneuroses has been introduced this year and many good results have been registered. There was a case of hysterical contracture of one finger in a young man who had been ill three years. He received several forms of treatment (Psychotherapy, Psychotherapy under Sodium Amytal, surgical operation) and was dramatically cured after two sittings of cerebral stimulation.

Occupational Therapy has also been giving excellent results and a great number of patients benefit from that form of treatment. An attendant who is being trained in the United Kingdom, is expected to return soon and will take charge of the Occupational Class on the male side. Two attendants, one male and one female, have followed a one year course at the Beau Bassin Training College, and the valuable assistance of the Principal of that College is appreciated.

Alcoholism and, more recently, " Gandia " addiction are becoming serious social problems and medical treatment alone is not an answer to them. Research is now in progress and very soon a paper dealing with these matters will be published.

Syphilis has so far not been considered a major problem since no mental or nervous illness due to syphilis had ever been noticed in Mauritius. Recently however two cases of General Paralysis of the Insane and one case of Tabes have been discovered. It might be just coincidence but one cannot help thinking that these cases have come to light only after the virtual eradication of malaria from the Island.

The out-patient clinic is steadily assuming greater importance and is being attended by an ever increasing number of patients. Mostly neuroses are treated there, although a certain number of psychotics also call for treatment and advice.

Work on Electroencephalography started this year and some interesting results have already been obtained. The introduction of this new important diagnostic method marks a great step forward in the medical history of this Colony.

(b) Insane population of the Colony at 31.1.58.

The number of certified insanes was: —

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
At Mental Hospital	348	240	588
On probation	334	167	501
On leave under G.N. 239/24 ...	36	30	66
In convents	91	46	137
TOTAL ...	809	483	1,292

The percentage sex distribution was 62.6 for males and 37.4 for females.

The rate of insanity per 10,000 population was 20.89 for an estimated population of 618,516 as at 30.6.58, including Rodrigues.

The rate per 10,000 in the urban areas was 38 and 14.7 in rural areas.

(c) Population of the Hospital.—At the end of 1958 the number of patients on the Register was 733 of whom 66 were out on leave for the New Year and 79 had not yet been examined by the Commissioners of Lunacy. The daily average number of patients was 739 compared with 720 in 1957. The highest daily number of residents was 775 (456 males and 319 females).

The number of admissions (direct) was 718 against 466 during the preceding year. 190 patients were re-admitted from probation, their mental state having deteriorated.

The capacity of absorption was 1.3 taking in consideration 30 patients transferred to convents.

The percentage of discharges to admissions for the year was 94.8.

The rate of relapses for last two years was 32.9 per cent.

The rate of admissions per 10,000 inhabitants was 11.6 for the whole population. In the urban areas this rate was 19.8 and 8.6 in the rural areas. This rate was as follows in the following towns:—

Port Louis	17.1
Beau Bassin—Rose Hill	27.3
Quatre Bornes	12.9
Curepipe	20.6

The following table gives the number of admissions, discharges and deaths.

The number of residents in Brown Sequard Hospital on the 1st January, 1958, was as follows:—

DIRECT ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1958

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
	401	282	683
Admissions during 1958			
Back from New Year's leave	30	31	61
Admitted under Interim Detention Order, later recovered and released	306	191	497
Admitted under Interim Detention Order, later found sane and released	34	6	40
First admitted certified patients	34	12	46
Admitted (for more than once) certified patients	35	6	41
Died previous to examination by the Dist. Commissioners of Lunacy	9	6	15
Still under Interim Detention Order on 31.12.58 and awaiting examination by the Dist. Commissioners of Lunacy	47	32	79
Re-admitted from Probation	99	91	190
Re-admitted from Victoria Hospital	1	1	2
Re-admitted from Orthopaedic Centre (Princess Margaret Hospital)	—	1	1
Back to Hospital from escape	7	—	7
Total number of admissions during 1958	602	377	979
Total number of residents in Hospital on 1.1.59	401	282	683
Total number of cases treated during 1958	1,003	659	1,662

Discharges during 1958	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Recovered and released	306	191	497
Found sane and released	34	6	40
Recovered and released (those who were under Interim Detention Order on 31.12.57)	28	11	39
Transferred to Poor Law Houses	21	9	30
Transferred to Victoria Hospital	1	1	2
Transferred to Orthopædic Centre (Princess Margaret Hospital) ...	—	1	1
Escaped from Hospital	7	—	7
Discharged on probation by the Central Board	148	123	271
Died whilst on leave	3	—	3
Died during the year	23	15	38
Went on New Year's leave	36	30	66
Transferred to Victoria Hospital and died there	1	—	1
Total number of discharges during 1958	608	387	995
Total number of residents in hospital for year ending 31.12.58	1,003	659	1,662
Total number of discharges for year ending 31.12.58	608	387	995
Total number of inmates remaining in hospital on 31.12.57 ...	395	272	667

The following table is the age group distribution of admissions:—

	0–15 years	*16–20 years*		*25–35 years*		*45–55 years*		*65 and over*	*All Ages*
Direct admissions :—									
Males	19	45	70	120	86	80	24	21	465
Females	16	25	36	72	53	25	18	8	253
Rate of admissions per 100,000 inhabitants (males and females) ...	13	138	107	228	218	226	146	171	119

Age group distribution of admissions according to regions:—

	Males						*Females*					
Urban Areas	*0–15 yrs.*	*16–25 years*		*45–65 & yrs. over*		*All Ages*	*0–15 yrs.*	*16–25 years*		*45–65 & yrs. over*		*All Ages*
Port Louis ...	2	26	48	19	2	97	3	10	27	11	3	54
Beau Bassin Rose Hill ...	2	16	21	11	3	53	1	8	12	6	1	28
Quatre Bornes	1	5	19	3	1	29	1	3	10	3	—	17
Curepipe ...	1	13	14	6	1	35	1	6	7	—	1	15
Rural Areas ...	13	55	104	65	14	251	10	34	69	23	3	139
						465						253

Proportionate distribution of admissions by diagnostic methods:—

Diagnostic Group	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Organic Psychoses	146	56	202
Puerperal Psychoses	—	12	12
Functional Psychoses	146	108	254
Others	173	77	250
GRAND TOTAL	465	253	718

Age group distribution of residents of the hospital on 31.12.58:—

	0–15 yrs.	*16–20 years*		*25–35 years*		*45–55 years*		*65& over*	*All ages*
Males	7	10	33	105	102	84	38	16	395
Females	1	9	13	47	67	75	35	25	272
Rate of residents per 100,000 inhabitants (Males and Females ...	3	38	90	180	293	343	253	241	111

The average stay in hospital for patients discharged during the year: 186.5 days.

The average stay in hospital for patients discharged in less than one year: 57 days.

The average stay in hospital for patients discharged in less than five years: 114 days.

(d) Accommodation and Building Programme.—A double-storey building of 60 beds will soon be put into service and will improve the situation on the male side. A separate block for private patients is nearing completion.

Plans for the construction of a modern kitchen have been approved and the construction of a linen room and of a laundry are under consideration.

As the female dining room is too small it has been decided to add a storey to Ward III, which will be used as a dormitory. The existing dormitory will be used as a female day room.

(e) Deaths.—The number of deaths in 1958 was 38. Of this number 15 died some days following their admissions owing to their very poor state of health. The principal cause was heart diseases (22 out of 38). The death rate was 2.3 for the number of cases under care.

(f) Causes of Insanity.—The major etiological factors according to their importance were: Alcohol, Heredity, Epilepsy and Stress.

(g) Infective and Nutritional Diseases.—80 cases of Avitaminosis were treated. 51 cases of Pellagra (30 males and 21 females) were registered on newly admitted patients and 23 cases (recurrent) were registered on female patients. 12 cases of Dysentery (9 males and 3 females) were recorded. No case of Typhoid was noted and patients receive T.A.B. vaccine as a preventive measure.

(h) Violence and Escapes.—Only minor injuries have been registered:—

	Cases
Self inflicted injuries	57
Inflicted by patients to patients	42
Inflicted by patients to servants	1

7 persons (all males) escaped from the Hospital and came back to hospital some days after.

(i) Modes of Treatment.—Insulin Therapy and Electroplexy remain the basic modes of treatment. Group therapy is now being more and more resorted to, and the results so far seem to be very encouraging. Occupational Therapy has been used on a wider scale than formerly and the number of patients now occupied represents about two-thirds of the hospital population. Tranquilizers are being used on a large scale especially in the treatment of neuroses. Cerebral stimulation, a new method in the treatment of psychoneuroses has given some very interesting results.

The Out-patients' Clinic deals mostly with the treatment of psychoneurotics although some psychotics are also being treated there. This has helped to solve part of the accommodation problem, as otherwise these patients would have to be admitted, thereby increasing congestion in the hospital.

(j) Discharged Patients.—Psychiatric Social Workers are still sorely needed, as discharged patients do not receive any sort of advice or help when they are back to society.

(k) Costs of maintenance.

Items for 1958	*Rs*	*c*
Salaries and Wages	802,386	44
Travelling of Nursing Staff	6,703	43
Overtime	5,176	31
Fees for District Commissioners of Lunacy	9,915	00
Fees for Unofficial Member of the Central Board ...	600	00
Provisions, Fuel, Lighting, Bedding and Clothing ...	497,222	92
Drugs, Dressings and Instruments	28,602	73
	1,350,606	83

The daily cost of maintenance per patient is Rs 5.01 against Rs 4.28 for preceding year.

II. Out-Patients

44. No modern health organization can operate without an out-patient and dispensary service. The main functions of this service are:—

(*a*) Screening of patients applying for admission to hospitals to avoid unsuitable filling of scarce and expensive beds;

(*b*) Diagnosis and treatment of simple cases and provision of first-aid;

(*c*) Follow-up of patients discharged from hospitals; and

(*d*) Health education.

45. All the hospitals have out-patient clinics which are supplemented by 37 static dispensaries scattered all over the island and by a mobile service. In addition there is a mobile dispensary service composed of four units which visit 64 villages and hamlets where it would be uneconomical to have permanent buildings and staff. These units made 960 trips and attended to 65,588 patients. The total attendances at the static dispensaries and at the out-patient departments attached to the hospitals numbered 700,471. The figures for the immediately preceding years were:—

1957	612,140
1956	501,072
1955	457,114

III. The Laboratory Service

46. The following number of examinations were carried out:—

	1958	*1957*
PATHOLOGY SECTION :		
(Candos including Reduit, Victoria Hospital and Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre Laboratory) ...	99,161	90,034
Civil Hospital	28,666	25,065
Chest Clinic	3,278	—
CHEMICAL SECTION	43,300	8,852
TOTAL ...	174,405	123,951

47. The main laboratory at Reduit, was transferred to its new premises at Candos in September, 1958. The building was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on 18th September. The Minister for Health and Social Services, Honourable Guy Forget, made a speech tracing the history and enumerating the manifold activities of the Central Laboratory. As a result of this transfer, the Laboratories at Victoria and Princess Margaret Orthopaedic Centre were closed.

In March a small Branch Laboratory was started in the new Chest Clinic,

48. Water analysis at the main reservoirs were carried out weekly and monthly. Water issuing from the main tap at La Marie was found to be satisfactory throughout the year. Water in a tap in the Laboratory supplied from La Marie, was found to be unsatisfactory on 6 occasions, probably due to local contamination. This is being investigated. Samples from taps from Monneron and La Butte Reservoirs were found to be unsatisfactory on 3 occasions. Samples from Piton du Milieu Reservoir and a tap at La Nicolière were nearly always unsatisfactory.

49. A summary of the work performed by the Laboratory Service is given as an Appendix.

IV. Blood Transfusion Service

50. The Blood Transfusion Service is entirely voluntary and continued to be run with the assistance of the St. John Ambulance Association, the Stretcher Bearers' Association and the Mauritius Branch of the Red Cross Society. The policy of obtaining blood required for a transfusion from a relative or friend of the patient continued to be implemented, but when this was not possible and in cases of emergency, donors were supplied by the Blood Transfusion Service. I wish to express our gratitude to the many voluntary donors who have given their constant support to this vital service.

A Blood Bank should be in full operation in 1959. Practically all ABO anti sera used were prepared in the Laboratory. There were complaints of Transfusion reactions. In all cases sent to the Laboratory, grouping and cross-matching tests were carried out again. All were found to be in agreement with the first tests, in spite of the fact that many of the cross-matchings were performed with the rapid-emergency technique. Both the patient and the donor appeared before the Pathologist in all cases. In one case, there was a substitution of donor, who simply disappeared and could not be traced.

PART IV

Health Services

I. Vital Statistics

51. The following is a summary of vital statistics for the years 1958 and 1957:—

	1958	*1957*
Area of Mauritius : 720 square miles		
Estimated population on 31st December ...	613,888	596,621
Estimated mid-year population	603,466	587,872
Number of Live Births	24,600	25,273
Number of Still Births	1,703	1,800
Number of deaths	7,112	7,603
Maternal deaths	98	77
Infant Mortality (under 1 year of age) ...	1,659	1,897
Rates		
Birth rate per 1,000 population	40.8	43.1
Crude death rate per 1,000 population ...	11.8	13.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 births ...	3,73	2,84
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births ...	67.4	75.1
Still birth rate per 100 live births	6.9	7.1

52. The increase in the Maternal mortality rate indicates the need to improve our Maternity Services,

BIRTHS

53. Live births during the year numbered 24,600. This figure represents a decrease of 673 on the number of births for 1957 and an increase of 1,732 over the yearly average number of births for the ten years preceding 1958. The rate per 1,000 of population (mid-1958) is 40.8. The death rates for the last ten years are as follows:

Year		*Birth Rate*
1949	...	46.0
1950	...	49.7
1951	...	47.5
1952	...	48.1
1953	...	46.3
1954	...	41.3
1955	...	41.8
1956	...	43.8
1957	...	43.1
1958	...	40.8

54. The lowest birth rate recorded since the beginning of the century was in 1932 (26.2). The highest level was reached in 1950 with a rate of 49.7, the second highest being 48.1 in 1952.

STILL-BIRTHS

55. A still-birth is defined as " a child born dead at or after the seventh month of pregnancy ". Still-births are not included either as births or as deaths in the various numbers and rates shown in the section relating to births or deaths.

56. The number of still-births registered during each of the last five years is as follows:—

Year		*Males*	*Females*	*Total*	*Male still-births per 1,000 female still-births*	*Percentage of still-births to live-births*
1954...	...	753	605	1,358	1,245	6.2
1955...	...	830	629	1,459	1.320	6.4
1956...	...	1,006	783	1,789	1,285	7.2
1957...	...	949	851	1,800	1,115	7.1
1958...	...	868	835	1,703	1,040	6.9

DEATHS

57. The deaths of 7,112 persons were registered in 1958, of these 3,751 were males and 3,361 females. The 7,112 deaths correspond to a rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of the mid-year population: the average for the years 1949 to 1958 is 7,380. Births (24,600) exceeded the deaths by 17,488.

58. The following table gives the number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 of population for each of the last ten years:—

Year		*Number of deaths*	*Crude death rate*
1949	...	7,384	16.6
1950	...	6,453	13.9
1951	...	7,208	14.9
1952	...	7,447	14.8
1953	...	8,299	16.1
1954	..	8,462	16.0
1955	...	7,088	12.9
1956	...	6,739	11.8
1957	...	7,603	13.0
1958	...	7,112	11.8

MALE AND FEMALE DEATH RATES

59. Male deaths registered in 1958 were at the rate of 112 for every 100 female deaths. The rates per 1,000 of population are 12.3 for the males and 11.3 for the females.

60. The comparison of the causes of death for the last two years with the rate per thousand is given in the following table:—

Cause of Death	*Number of Deaths*		*Rate per 1,000 of Population*	
	1957	*1958*	*1957*	*1958*
1. Infective and Parasitic diseases	416	315	0.7	0.5
2. Neoplasms	197	170	0.3	0.3
3. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases	391	383	0.7	0.6
4. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs ...	377	388	0.7	0.6
5. Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	4	6	0.0	0.0
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	431	521	0.7	0.7
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	622	644	1.1	1.1
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	1,133	846	1.9	1.4
9. Diseases of the digestive system	1,007	1,077	1.7	1.8
10. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	107	105	0.2	0.2
11. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	76	98	0.1(a)	0.2(c)
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	12	16	0.0	0.0
13. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	41	31	0.1	0.4
14. Congenital malformations	28	18	0.1	0.0
15. Certain diseases of early infancy	881	817	1.5(b)	1.4(d)
16. Senility, symptoms and ill-defined conditions ...	1,663	1,544	2.8	2.6
17. Accidents, poisonings and violence	217	233	0.4	0.4
TOTAL	7,603	7,112	13.0	11.9

per 1,000 total births (i.e. live-births and still-births)		per 1,000 live births registered during the year	
(a)2.84	(c)3.73	(b)34.9	(d)33.2

INFANTILE MORTALITY

61. The number of deaths of infants under one year was 1,659 against 1,897 in 1957; the infantile mortality rate (i.e. the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, occurring in any year for every thousand live-births registered the same year) was 67.4 per 1,000 as compared with 75.1 in 1957.

62. The deaths under five years were distributed as follows:—

Age	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
Under 3 months	553	436	989
3 months and under 6 months ...	168	121	289
6 months and under 1 year ...	220	161	381
1 year and under 2 years	235	274	509
2 years and under 3 years	129	124	253
3 years and under 4 years	60	69	129
4 years and under 5 years	38	41	79
TOTAL ...	1,403	1,226	2,629

63. The deaths of infants under 5 years of age were attributed to the following groups of diseases:—

Cause of Death	*Under one year*	*One year and under five years*
1. Infective and parasitic diseases	56	68
2. Neoplasma	2	3
3. Allergic endocrine system metabolic and nutritional diseases	32	94
4. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs ...	10	32
5. Mental psychoneurotic and personality disorders ...	—	1
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...	19	12
7. Diseases of the circulatory system	2	5
8. Diseases of the respiratory system	217	170
9. Diseases of the digestive system	397	336
10. Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	10
11. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy childbirth and the peurperium	—	—
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	4	1
13. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement ...	—	2
14. Congenital malformations	18	—
15. Certain diseases or early infancy	817	—
16. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions ...	81	191
17. Accidents, poisoning and violence	2	45
TOTAL ...	1.659	970

II. Public Health

A. COMMUNICABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tuberculosis

64. The work and activities of this Division were carried out on lines similar to those of the previous years. The World Health Organisation Team which arrived in July 1957, carried out a sample survey of the island with Tuberculin Testings, Sputum Examinations and Miniature Chest Radiography. This study was finished towards the end of September 1958 and from October the team conducted a miniature chest radiography of the following groups of population. The Inmates of Brown Sequard Mental Hospital, the Inmates of H.M. Prisons, members of the Police Force and all Primary School Teachers. The films taken are being studied and a final analysis will be submitted in next year's report.

65. The year 1958 was marked by the handing over in January for use by Government of a fully equipped, modern Chest Clinic built at Port Louis from funds of the Sir Edgar Laurent Tuberculosis Foundation Fund. This clinic is equipped with a 35mm miniature X-ray machine, a radioscopy plant, a bacteriological laboratory and a treatment room for out-patient treatment and consultation rooms. It serves the population of Port Louis and the districts of Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart and Flacq. All chest cases from these areas are seen there; antibiotic, chemotherapeutic and minor collapse treatments are done on the premises.

B.C.G. Vaccination

66. All the schools of the island were visited and the work of testing, re-testing and vaccination of the school children was carried out as before.

The testing and B.C.G. Vaccination of all new nursing students in hospitals continued as in previous years and contacts of all tuberculous cases were tested and vaccinated when necessary.

The tuberculin tests were done with the Heaf Multiple Puncture instrument, using the P.P.D. Solution specially prepared for this technique. During the year, this test was introduced on infants below one year and it was found more satisfactory than the Jelly Tests done in the past.

The supply of vaccine was obtained from the Pasteur Institute, Paris, as Lyophilised Freeze Dried Vaccine. This is reconstituted just before use and the dose injected was 0.3 mg. in 1/10 c.c.

Weekly visits to schools after vaccination were carried out by the Nursing Staff of the B.C.G. Campaign for supervision of the reactions. Dressings were applied to the ulcers and no abnormal reactions were reported.

During the year, 490 visits were made and 33,640 dressings applied.

The number of persons who had tuberculin tests was 24,591 and 19,165 vaccinations were done.

67. The figures below the B.C.G. work performed in 1958:—

	Routine				
	Children to School-Leavers	*Adults*	*Contacts*	*New-Born to First Year*	*Total*
Tests	21,565	392	2,386	248	24,591
Re-Tests	9,172	32	87	—	9,291
Vaccinations	17,772	159	1,026	208	19,165

68. The following Table gives an analysis of the Tuberculin Sensitivity amongst the persons tested:—

ANALYSIS OF TESTS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

Age	*Total*	*Positives*	*Negatives*	*% of Positives*
0– 1 ...	248	33	215	13.3
2– 4 ...	429	93	336	21.6
5– 9 ...	15,617	2,408	13,209	15.4
10–14 ...	4,079	1,436	2,643	35.2
15–19 ...	306	159	147	51.9
20–24 ...	293	162	131	55.2
25–29 ...	128	88	40	68.7
30–34 ...	83	61	22	73.4
35–39 ...	85	65	20	76.4
40+ ...	150	121	29	80.6
Military* Forces ..	436	251	185	57.5
TOTAL ...	21,854	4,877	16,977	

69. Percentage Tuberculin + ve (1951–1958):—

Method of Testing

Age	*Jelly Patch Test*			*Mantoux and Heaf*	*Heaf*		
	1951 (1.7–30.6.1952)	*1953*	*1954*	*1955*	*1956*	*1957*	*1958*
0– 1 ...		24.3	43.4	11.1	14.6	13.2	13.3
2– 4 ...	34.4	38.9	54.8	28.7	20,06	26.01	21.6
5– 9 ...	31.9	25.7	31.0	10.9	20.03	15.5	15.4
10–14 ...	37.0	34,2	35.6	22.8	38.3	32.2	35.2
15–19 ...	42.7	51.7	71.2	54.1	61.6	48.7	51.9
20–24 ...	55.4	71.8	73.3	79.5	74.9	63.7	55.2
25–29 ...	60.0	80.0	83.6	83.1	85.6	69.3	68.7
30–34 ...	72.5	84 6	86.2	84.3	89.5	74.0	73.4
35–39 ...	73.0	88.9	88.2	87.1	87.2	86.1	76.4
40 + ...	85.6	93.7	92.5	88.6	86.3	84.7	80.6

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*Age not available.

70. Total number of patients on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1958 was 4,472. The number of new cases notified was 398.

71. During the year an average of 225 beds were occupied by Tuberculosis Patients throughout the year.

72. Treatment was carried out on the same lines as the year before with chemotherapy, A.P. or P.P.

73. Outpatient clinics continued to be held regularly at the Chest Clinic and Victoria Hospital and the district hospitals were visited at regular intervals.

74. The following Tables give a summary of the types of cases seen and dealt with during the year.

75. Return 1958—Chest Clinic:—

Consultation

Tuberculosis	*Male*		*Female*		*Children*	
	1st Visit	*Return Visit*	*1st Visit*	*Return Visit*	*1st Visit*	*Return Visit*
Pulmonary—(*a*) Advanced	139	2,071	60	1,032	3	50
(*b*) Minimal Lesions	12	76	10	112	—	—
(*c*) Healed	7	120	4	111	1	21
Primary	1	—	1	3	29	214
Healed Primary	—	—	—	—	1	38
Miliary	2	5	2	1	3	14
Glandular	5	26	5	47	2	35
Abdominal	—	7	1	28	—	4
Bones and Joints	—	4	1	1	1	2
Central N. System (Meningitis)	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occular Eale's Diseases	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pleural Effusion	10	36	5	45	2	13
Pleurisy—Without effusion	7	13	1	7	—	3
—Old	6	24	3	26	—	3
Empyema	1	4	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Diseases (Hypertension)	14	25	4	9	—	—
Cardiac Congestive Failure	7	11	1	1	—	—
Mitral Stenosis	3	4	3	1	4	7
Congenital Heart Deformity	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rheumatic fever with Endocarditis	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chronic Bronchitis and Emphysema	60	255	20	66	—	6
Acute Bronchitis	22	30	7	14	18	35
Ca. Bronch. and Lungs	2	11	—	3	—	—
Pneumonia and Pneumonitis	8	3	2	13	4	18
Bronchiectasis	6	50	5	27	4	29
Lung Abscess	3	19	1	7	—	8
N. G. Stomach	—	—	1	2	—	—
Pulmonary Fibrosis and Cause	34	115	14	45	—	1
Allergic Lung Diseases	—	1	—	—	32	67
Asthma	52	195	31	74	29	121
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	1	3
Undiagnosed	56	46	21	28	34	36
Tropical Eosinophilia	8	21	—	—	11	20
Investigation Cases (No Pul. Lesion)	44	39	25	24	45	39
Other Diseases	32	32	21	35	33	51
TOTAL	541	3,205	249	1,762	259	845

Pneumotherapy

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
A. P. ...	64	—	64
P.P. ...	1,954	1,269	3,223

Aspiration of Chest	48
Exploration of Chest	3
Incision of Abscess	6
Number of Attendances for Injections	5,718

76. Return for 1958 (T.B. Section):—

Victoria Hospital

	Male		*Female*		*Children*	
	1st Visit	*Return Visit*	*1st Visit*	*Return Visit*	*1st Visit*	*Return Visit*
Pulmonary	61	2,044	3	875	—	—
Healed	—	61	—	43	—	—
Primary	—	—	2	13	25	75
Miliary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glandular	2	10	2	15	—	—
Genito-Urinary	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung Abcess	4	22	—	10	—	—
Pleura Effusion	3	21	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	10	38	4	20	8	17
Chronic Empyema ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cardiac Disease ...	12	50	—	—	—	—
Chronic Bronchitis ...	20	92	4	101	7	19
Bronchiectasis	13	112	7	93	—	—
Pneumonia	5	32	3	22	—	—
Asthma	25	322	18	230	10	23
Tropical Eosonophilia ...	3	7	—	—	—	—
Undiagnosed	8	—	15	18	—	—
Investigation	12	21	18	27	—	—
TOTAL ...	178	2,832	76	1,467	50	134

77. Deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis by age group and by sex—1958:—

Age Group	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
0— 4	1	2	3
5— 9	—	1	1
10—14	2	2	4
15—19	1	3	4
20—24	4	5	9
25—29	6	6	12
30—34	8	6	14
35—39	9	2	11
40—44	5	4	9
45—49	9	2	11
50—54	7	2	9
55—59	9	2	11
60—64	6	3	9
65—69	5	—	5
70—74	1	—	1
TOTAL ...	73	40	113

Enteric Fever

78. The number of cases of enteric fever notified in 1958 was 46 equivalent to an incidence rate of 0.07 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 149 cases in 1956, and 76 cases in 1957.

79. The number of deaths amongst these 46 cases was 3 giving a case mortality of 6.51 per cent as compared with 3.95 per cent in the previous year.

80. The following figures show the incidence of Enteric Fever over the past six years:—

Year	*No. of cases notified*	*Rate per 1,000 of population*	*Case mortality per cent*
1953	108	0.21	10.18
1954	88	0.16	11.36
1955	66	0.12	16.66
1956	149	0.26	5.37
1957	76	0.13	3.95
1958	46	0.07	6.50

Diphtheria

81. During the year 67 cases of this disease were notified, giving an incidence rate of 0.11 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths among the 67 cases was 4, giving a case mortality of 5.22 per cent.

82. The following figures indicate the number of cases of diphtheria notified, the incidence rate and the case of mortality rate for the past six years:—

Year	*No. of cases notified*	*Rate per 1,000 of population*	*Case mortality per cent*
1953	62	0.12	6.45
1954	66	0.12	7.57
1955	67	0.12	19.40
1956	89	0.15	12.36
1957	45	0.07	8.89
1958	67	0.11	5.22

Malaria

83. In March the Island suffered from a " near miss " cyclone which had the effect of prolonging the malaria transmission period by two months leading to two small local epidemics one at Mon Désert Mon Trésor S.E. and the other at La Prairie, Black River District.

This can be seen from the following table showing the monthly distribution of positive blood smears for 1957 and 1958:—

Year	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Apl.*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Total*
1957 ...	28	31	10	9	7	1	5	2	nil	nil	1	nil	94
1958 ...	1	2	14	12	31	20	4	1	1	nil	nil	2	88

84. The 94 positives in 1957 were classified as follows:—

P. Falci 77. P. vivax 6. P. mal 2. mixed 1 unidentified 8.

For 1958 the classification was:—

P. falci 27. P. vivax 52. Unidentified 9.

85. The gametocyte rate in 1958 for each species was:—

P. falci. 74 per cent P. vivax 50 per cent with a combined gametocyte rate of 52 per cent.

The high gametocyte rate for P. falcip suggests that we were not finding these cases in the early stages.

86. The gametocytes were found in the following age groups:—

	0–1	*1–5*	*5–10*	*10–15*	*15–20*	*20–30*	*±30*	*Total*
P. Falcip	1	3	3	4	2	nil	7	20
P. vivax	1	7	6	5	2	2	3	26
TOTAL	2	10	9	9	4	2	10	46

Malaria Survey

87. The high light of the year was a visit from the WHO No. 4 Advisory Team on Malaria Eradication. This team consisted of Dr. Issaris, Malariologist, his Technician, Miss Ulrich, Dr. Hadjinicolaou, Entomologist, Dr. Thymakis, the Entomological Technician.

The team arrived in Mauritius on the 8th February and left on the 30th June.

During their stay a visit was paid by the Conclusive Consultant, Dr. Gilroy and by Dr. Dowling, Malaria Advisor for the African Region.

88. During the year 64,122 smears were examined from the local population and 665 from the Military Personnel.

These 64,122 smears were collected from the following age groups.

79 smears were identified and nine unidentified:—

	0—5	*6—10*	*11—15*	*16+*	*Total*
No.	22,949	18,364	5,890	16,919	64,122
+ ve identified	14	17	16	32	79
Per cent	0.06	0.09	0.27	0.19	0.12

89. The 79 identified smears were discovered from the following districts (1957 figures in brackets):—

Black River	31	(67)
Grand Port	26	(4)
Rivière du Rempart	14	(5)
Flacq	6	(2)
Savanne	1	(nil)
Plaines Wilhems	1	(5)
Moka	nil	(1)
Port Louis	nil	(2)
Pamplemousses	nil	(nil)
	79	(86)

90. In comparison with previous years the positive smears were classified as under:—

Year	*Smears examined*	*P. falcip*	*P. vivax*	*P, mal.*	*Mixed*	*Unidentified*
1956	50,344	40	61	5	2	13
1957	58,122	77	6	2	1	8
1958	64,122	27	52	—	—	9

91. The 88 smears (identified and unidentified) were discovered from the following types of survey:—

	Examinations	*Positive*
Infant Survey *(a)*	14,399	—
Special cases	219	—
Drs. Hospitals and Dispensaries	258	32
Contacts	305	7
Visits	631	27
House to House *(b)*	529	4
General Survey	47,781	18

(*a*) Infant Survey includes children up to five years of age since it is considered that this class are definitely non-immune.

(*b*) House to House Survey was instituted during the year, the team visit " black spot " villages and go from house to house enquiring if there are or have been any cases of fever. Blood smears are taken from such cases.

92. The following table shows the comparison of the results of examination of blood smears for the last 3 years: —

Type of Survey	*1956*		*1957*		*1958*	
	No. exam.	*+ve*	*No. exam.*	*+ve*	*No. exam.*	*+ve*
Infant Survey ...	23,506	18	23,998	3	14,399	—
Special cases ...	2,393	5	721	—	219	—
Doctors, etc. ...	225	30	167	14	258	32
Contacts and Visits	466	23	643	33	936	34
Island Survey ...	8,000	24	8,000	9	—	—
Special Survey ...	15,738	21	24,593	35	47,781	18
House to house ...	—	—	—	—	529	4
Military	2,549	20	118	1	665	21

The military positives were all imported.

93. From the above table it is seen that smears submitted from Doctors, Hospitals and Dispensaries are the most rewarding being closely followed by positive smears from contacts of positive cases.

Residual Spraying

94. As mentioned above we received a visit from a WHO Malaria Advisory Team, their report was received at the end of October.

95. The recommendations were that the routine residual spraying should be discontinued and more emphasis placed in surveillance and treatment.

Work continued on swamp drainage in the Flacq and Black River Districts. The number of rooms sprayed in 1958 was 117,770.

96. Maintenance of existing anti-malaria drains was carried out during the year but unfortunately there was a lack of adequate supervision owing to two Senior Officers being seconded for work on the Electoral Register.

97. The question of the responsibility for the maintenance of these drains deserves examination. It is felt that they should become the responsibility of the local authorities.

Leprosy

98. No new case notified during the year under review and it is now clear that the problem of leprosy has been solved.

Poliomyelitis

99. No new case was notified in 1958.

B. Food in Relation to Health and Disease

99. The relation between food and health is of the greatest importance here as elsewhere. In common with all tropical countries, the premises where articles of food are stored, prepared and sold in Mauritius, do not always comply with the best standards and a constant menace is constituted by the itinerant hawkers whose numbers are out of proportion to the population. The food inspectorate must therefore be very active and exercise constant vigilance over production and sale of food. Excluding markets and slaughter houses which are under the incessant supervision of representatives of the public health services, food premises were inspected on 19,047 occasions during the period under review.

100. There are six public and one private abattoirs. The public slaughterhouses administered by the Municipality of Port Louis, the Town Councils of Curepipe and of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill as well as the Government slaughterhouse at Flacq are each controlled by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon. In other places supervision rests with the sanitary staff. There are 12 markets in the Colony.

101. The inspection of imported foodstuffs is carried out in a systematic way by the Port Health Inspector. As a result, the items listed below were found unfit for human consumption or for delivery and were seized accordingly:—

Oils, Fats and Butter

126—8-oz tins Margarine
3—28-lb tins Margarine
Sample Ghee
40—Lbs Ghee
1—Tin Ghee
Edible Oil

Preserved Meat, Fish and Vegetables

137 tins sardines
40 tins peas
10 Kgs. preserved vegetables and fish
40 cartons vegetables
1 case frozen meat
1 package ham
10 Kgs. salted fish
9 bags dried prawns
4 cases sausages
5 cartons pilchards
1 lot canned fish
46 tins pilchards

Beverages

30 tins fruit juice
2 drums wine

Miscellaneous

84 boxes biscuits
7 bags split peas
3 bags dholl
8 boxes cheese-spread
25 bags rice
1 package cheese
1 tin evaporated milk
23 Kgs. dates
packages soup
sample milk
25 bags onions
300 cases potatoes
1 case raisins
1 bag flour
5 bales dates
88 pockets onions
157 bags onions
1 package eggs
1 case fresh fruits
11 cases skimmed milk
100 boxes cheese
190 bags onions

C. Port Health and Quarantine

102. Port Louis is the only seaport in Mauritius for ocean going vessels. Health measures in the port area are directed by the Senior Medical Officer of Health for Port Louis assisted by a Port Health Inspector.

103. A well equipped Harbour Disinfecting Station to carry out disinfection and fumigation is run by a Health Inspector. The Staff of the Harbour Disinfecting Station consists of:—

1 Health Inspector
1 Mechanic
2 Stokers
1 Deckhand
1 Boatman
1 Sprayer operator
2 Watchmen
2 Night Guardians.

104. Under the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951, Port Louis is an approved and designated port for the issue of deratting and deratting exemption certificates.

105. A summary of Port Health activities is given below:—

Port Health Work

No. of ships inspected	12
No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	8
No. of Deratting Certificates issued	4
No. of ships fumigated	8
No. of lighters fumigated	687
Fumigation of grain (landed otherwise than as cargo)	6
Fumigation of gunny bags	1

Disinfections carried out

(a)	Mattresses, pillows, etc. from hospitals throughout the island	64 disinfections
(b)	Soiled articles of clothing and bed linen from cases of Contagious Diseases	31 ,,
(c)	Dirty linen from ships arriving from infected ports	58 ,,
(d)	Luggage of passengers arriving from infected ports	28 ,,
(e)	Mattresses, pillows, etc. at the request of members of the public	9 ,,
(*f*)	For a/c Dept. of Education (Youth Camp)	1,301 blankets
(*g*)	do. Customs Department	13 mattresses & 3 pillows
(*h*)	do. Department of Agriculture	1 case peacock feathers
(*i*)	do. Transport Officer Health Department	25 vans and trucks
	Sterilizations (Holy Water from Mecca)	6

MONTHLY DETAILS OF WORK CARRIED OUT

	J	*F*	*M*	*A*	*M*	*J*	*J*	*A*	*S*	*O*	*N*	*D*
Derating of Ships	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fumigation of Ships	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Fumigation Lighters	22	56	72	45	76	96	65	68	23	51	57	65
Fumigation Grain	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Fumigation Gunny bags	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfections	9	13	18	19	16	21	21	16	21	33	30	13
Sterilizations	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—

106. A total of 369 ships carrying 4,185 passengers entered the Harbour during the year under review and no passenger from abroad was detained of account of any quarantinable diseases. The following table gives Shipping and Port Health Statistics for 1958 :—

PORT HEALTH—(SHIPPING)

RETURN IN CONNECTION WITH INCOMING VESSELS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958

Month	*No. of incoming vessels*	*No. admitted to Pratique on arrival*	*No. arriving from infected Ports*	*No. of crew examined*	*No. of Passengers*		*No. of passengers under surveillance*	*No. of vessels admitted to pratiqus after disinfection of linen and effects of Passengers and crew*	*No. of vessels admitted to pratique after fumigation of cargo*	*No. of vessels detained for purposes of disinfection on account of Plague, cholera and small pox*
					Landing	*Tourist*				
January	26	21	5	1,884	460	769	—	5	4	—
February	26	23	3	1,987	204	746	—	10	10	—
March	27	21	6	1,972	374	596	—	8	5	—
April	26	19	7	1,623	252	667	—	8	5	—
May	29	24	5	2,307	646	793	—	8	9	—
June	25	21	4	1,740	213	613	—	6	6	—
July	30	26	4	1,701	226	819	—	5	6	—
August	37	29	8	1,745	476	873	—	11	11	—
September	30	25	5	1,692	347	497	—	11	2	—
October	41	32	9	1,326	321	278	—	14	6	—
November	34	23	11	1,661	127	542	—	15	10	—
December	38	30	8	2,389	539	459	—	10	7	—
TOTAL ...	369	294	75	22,027	4,185	7,652	—	111	81	—

107. At the Plaisance Airport in 1958:—

228 Planes landed

684 Disinsectizations were carried out

2523 crew and

6769 passengers were examined.

108. Vaccination and inoculation to members of crews of ships arriving in Port Louis are given free by the Port Health Officer and during the year the number of such inoculations and/or vaccinations was as follows: —

	1958	*1957*
Yellow Fever ...	127	90
Cholera	28	45
Smallpox	13	3

109. In November the wife of the Master of M.V. *Clan Malcolm* was suddenly taken ill, while the ship was on the high seas and medical advice was wired to the Captain by the Port Health Officer. The Ship Agents' doctor was kept informed and all arrangements were made for the transfer of the patient to a private clinic on arrival of the vessel.

RODENT CONTROL

110. The Port Health Inspector is also responsible for antirodent measures throughout the Island and the Rodent Control Staff consists of:—

1 Technical Assistant

1 Rat Dissector

2 Overseers

7 Rodent Operators

1 Night Guardian

111. Most of the rodents are destroyed by poison (Warfarin and Zinc Phosphide) and this means that infestations are cleared without many traces of rodents alive or dead being seen. Trapping is however also carried out and the following tables show the activities of the Rodent Control Branch during the year.

112. No. of rats caught during the year 1958 (Harbour Area only):—

Rats ...	3,960
Mice ...	2,716
Musks ...	187
TOTAL ...	6,863

R.R. Rattus	*R.R. Alex.*	*R.R. Frug.*	*R. Norv.*	*Total*
54	3,035	53	818	3,960

No. of rats examined for plague	1,781
No. of rats infected with plague	Nil
No. of rats examined for fleas	1,781
No. of fleas recovered	104
No. of gravid females	129
No. of young ones	424
No. of rodents collected by Poison Operators	965

113. The following premises in the outlying districts were treated with Rodenticides: —

(a) Government House, Le Réduit	Checked fortnightly
(b) Victoria Hospital & P.M.O.C.	4 times in the year
(c) Brown Sequard Hospital	4 times in the year
(d) Forest Department Headquarters, Curepipe and outlying offices	8 times in the year
(e) M.B.S. Building Forest Side	3 times in the year
(f) Education Department Building, Rose Hill	Twice in the year
(g) Governor's Bungalow at Anse La Raie	Twice in the year
(h) Military Hospital and Quarters	4 times in the year

D. School Medical Service

Work of the School Medical Officers

114. All the Primary Schools were visited. The following number of pupils were examined: —

Entrants	16,321
Specials	4,183
Re-exams	7,053

115. 18.5% of the Entrants were classified as being of " Poor general condition ". 17.7% required medical treatment.

116. Below is a summary of the important findings district by district. (Entrants only): —

District	*No. examined*	*Poor general condition* %	*Anæmia*	*Bitot's spots Vit. A deficiency*%	*Scabies*	*Otorrhoea* %	*Asthma* %
Grand Port—Savanne	2,761	22.1	10.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.0
Moka—Flacq	2,640	16.5	10.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart	3,095	20.3	7.8	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4
Plaines Wilhems	4,793	16.6	6.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Black River	340	17.3	8.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2
Port Louis	2,692	13.0	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5

117. Thirty visits were paid and 2,009 pupils were examined during the period June to September at Cannoniers Point. Seventy-nine pupils required medical treatment and 2,009 pupils were weighed and measured.

118. Sixty-six Oriental Language teachers, twenty-three school servants, one teacher for Agalega, one shopkeeper, one bookbinder, two storeclerks, one teacher for Secondary Schools were examined for employment by the Education Department. 233 candidates selected for admission to the Teachers Training College were also examined and 1,414 teachers were mass X-rayed.

119. 103 Entrants at the Royal College School and 85 Entrants at the Royal College and 69 Entrants at the Queen Elizabeth College were examined.

120. Lectures on Health Education were given weekly throughout the year to students of the Teachers Training College.

Work of the School Nursing Staff

121. The School Nurses and the Nursing Assistants visited all schools for cleanliness and Health Surveys.

Cleanliness Survey: Of 98,362 pupils examined:—

6.6% had dirty finger nails
7.4% had nits
2.4% had nits and lice
3.9% did not have a hankerchief or a clean piece of cloth.

The corresponding percentage figures for 1957 were 7.8; 10.4; 3.4 and 7.7 respectively.

122. During the year 569 pints of " Concentrated Gammexane Solution " (with instructions to dilute before use) were distributed to all schools.

Health Survey

123. 89,949 pupils were examined. 6,841 of them were referred to the School Medical Officer.

124. 321 visits were paid to all schools for " follow up " of pupils under treatment. 9,010 pupils were examined and 2,145 were treated.

125. With the help of the Nutrition and Health Assistant, 165 schools were visited for distance vision surveys of pupils in the third and sixth standards. 21,808 pupils were examined and 376 were referred to the School Medical Officer.

126. Where necessary, treatment was given to pupils in schools for minor ailments. The stock of first aid materials in schools was replenished regularly. Three schools were provided with new First Aid Cabinets.

127. At the end of the year 99.3% of the pupils in attendance were taking their milk ration. 5,835 pupils were receiving a double ration of milk (46 grams skimmed milk powder) and 8 yeast tablets daily at school. In addition, 2,334 pupils were also receiving a supplement of Vitamins A and D in the form of Halibut Oil Capsules or Cod Liver Oil.

The first shipment of iron tablets was received in November and distribution was started in all the Primary Schools of the Island. Yeast was given only on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

The Milk Officer and the Nutrition and Health Assistant (officers of the Education Department) supervised the running of the Milk Scheme. They had instructions to report any defects in the state of cleanliness of school servants who prepared the milk and the utensils.

32 samples of milk being distributed to the pupils were taken during the year to the Government Chemist for analysis to estimate their nutritive value.

5,433 pupils were weighed and measured during the year. Those grossly underweight and those not gaining weight satisfactorily received appropriate treatment.

Talks on Nutrition were given to Senior pupils in some schools by the Nutrition and Health Assistant.

PART V

Maternal and Child Health

128. Infant Welfare activities were carried out from 8 centres of the Mauritius Maternity and Child Welfare Society and from 14 centres of the Social Welfare Department.

129. In most of these centres, private practitioners attend to infants on sessional basis. Locally trained Social Workers, voluntary workers and the Midwives of the Medical Department posted in these centres, help the doctors.

130. There are no Health Visitors on the Island. Arrangements were made in December to start an ' in-service training programme ' for all the personnel engaged in Infant and Child Welfare work.

131. Of the 24,600 children born in 1958 only 5,181 were supervised through these clinics. Plans have been made to add one new centre to those supervised by the Mauritius Maternity and Child Welfare Society and to build a further fifteen new Social Welfare Centres.

132. Pre-natal services are available from the same centres in addition to those run by the Department at the Civil Hospital, Eastern Dispensary and through the Mobile Ante-Natal Service.

133. The number of pregnancies supervised was as follows:—

Maternal and Child Welfare Society ...	3,030
Social Welfare Centres	2,059
Civil Hospital	2,780
Eastern Dispensary	1,254
Mobile Ante Natal Service	3,162
TOTAL ...	12,285

or just about half of the number of births registered during the year.

134. It is a routine to take blood for serological tests from women attending the ante-natal clinics for the first time. Any case requiring treatment is referred to the hospital. Another routine at the clinics is the issue of iron and yeast tablets. Cod liver oil and vitamin preparations are given under supervision.

PART VI

Prisons

135. The total number of prisoners admitted into prisons during the year was 1,746 and the daily average population was 635.02 (including the Borstal Institution) as against 657.12 in 1957.

136. The general health of the prisoners was good on the whole, influenza in winter and enteritis in summer remaining the prevailing diseases. On admission 14 prisoners were suffering from scabies, 20 from venereal diseases and 10 from deficiency states associated with defective nutrition.

PART VII

The Dependency of Rodrigues

137. The vital statistics are as follows:—

Area of Rodrigues : 40 square miles.

The estimated population on the 1st January 1958 was	16,535
The excess of births over deaths during the year amounted to ...	603
The excess of civilian departure over arrivals amounted to ...	120
Estimated population on 31st December, 1958	17,018

BIRTHS

Males :	Legitimate	317		
	Natural	90		
			407	
Females :	Legitimate	301		
	Natural	90		
			391	
				798
Birth rate per 1,000 of population (based on mid-year population)				47.9

DEATHS

Males	102		
Females	93		
		195	
Death rate per 1,000 of population (based on mid-year population)			11.7

AGES AT DEATH

Age	*Males*	*Females*	*Total*
Under one year	35	34	69
1 year and under 5 years ...	30	18	48
5 years and under 10 years ...	—	1	1
10 years and under 20 years ...	2	2	4
20 years and under 45 years ...	12	18	30
45 years and under 65 years ...	12	5	17
65 years and over	11	15	26
TOTAL ...	102	93	195

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants under one year was 69.

The infantile mortality rate was 86.5 per 1,000 live births registered during the year.

138. Causes of death in Rodrigues:—

1. Infective and Parasitic Disease:—		
Tuberculosis	1	
Dysentery	7	
Tetanus	2	
General Paralysis of Insane	1	11
2. Neoplasms:—		
Neoplasms of Uterus	1	
Neoplasms of Colon	2	3
3. Allergic, Endocrine system, Metabolic and Nutritional Disease:—		
Asthma	6	
Other deficiency states	15	21

4. Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs:—		
Anaemia	4	
Kwashiorkor	1	5
5. Mental, psychoneurotic and Personality diseases:—		
6. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs:—		
Cerebral Haemorrhage	4	
Epilepsy	1	5
7. Diseases of the Circulatory system:		
Gangrene	1	
High Blood Pressure	1	
Other diseases of the heart	3	5
8. Diseases of the respiratory system:—		
Bronchitis	4	
Pneumonia unspecified	1	
Broncho Pneumonia	1	
Pleurisy	2	
Pulmonary Infections	1	9
9. Diseases of the digestive system:—		
Gastro-enteritis	58	
Ulcer of stomach	2	
Cirrhosis of liver	1	
Colitis	1	
Other diseases of liver	4	66
10. Diseases of the Genito Urinary System ...	—	—
11. Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium:—		
Accidents of childbirth	1	1
12. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue ...	—	—
13. Diseases of the bones and organs of Movement	—	—
14. Congenital malformation	—	—
15. Certain diseases of early infancy:—		
Congenital debility	21	
Asphyxia at birth	1	22
16. Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions:—		
Senility	11	
Other ill-defined causes of morbidity ...	32	43
17. Accidents, Poisonings and Violence:—		
Accidental drowning	1	
Accidental falls	1	
Accidental burns	1	
Accidental poisoning	1	4
TOTAL ...		195

APPENDIX I

Annual Report of the Central Health Laboratory for the Year, 1958

LABORATORY RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR AMOUNTED TO Rs 19,344.50

The work of the Laboratory is divided up into the following sections:—

I. Medical Biology.
II. Histology.
III. Bacteriology.
IV. Haematology.
V. Serology.
VI. Biochemistry.

I. MEDICAL BIOLOGY

(a) Fæces (Microscopical)

Total number examined	7,341
Helminths:—	
Hymenolepis nana	2
Taenia Saginata	8
Enterobius Vermicularis	6
Strongyloides larvae	71
Trichostrongylus ova	1
Hookworm ova	3,267
Ascaris ova	2,593
Trichuris ova	4,197
Protozoa:—	
Entamoeba Histolytica	115
Entamoeba Coli	118
Vegetative and Precystic amoebae	103
Endolimax Nana	87
Gardia (Lamblia) intestinalis	254
Chilomastix mesnili	9
Blastocystics Hominis	1,110
Trichomonas intestinalis	78
No Helminths, no protozoa	884

(b) Urine Microscopical

Total number examined	7,231
Casts	813
Red blood cells	583
Crystals	932
Pus	647
Trichomonas Vaginalis	95
Bilharzia ova	150

(c) Urine for Pregnancy (Male Toad Test)

Total number examined	2,038
Number of positives	807

(d) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid

Leucocyte counts	173

II. HISTOLOGY

Total number examined	550

III. BACTERIOLOGY

A. Direct Microscopical Examinations

Total number examined	2,140

(a) Sputum

Total number examined	1,771
Mycobacter Tuberculosis	269

(b) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid

Total number examined	80

(c) Throat and Nasal Swabbings

Total number examined	127
Corynebact: Diphtheriae	23

(d) Pus, Discharges, Scrapings, etc.

Total number examined	162
Neissariae gonorrhoeae	16
Trichomonas Vaginalis	18
Treponema Pallidum	2

B. Cultures

Total number examined	5,182

(a) Blood

Total number cultured	82
Bact. Typhosum	3
Staphylococcus aureus	2
Streptococcus haemolyticus	1
Coliform	1
Clostridium sporogenes	1

(b) Fæces

Total number cultured	179

(c) Urine

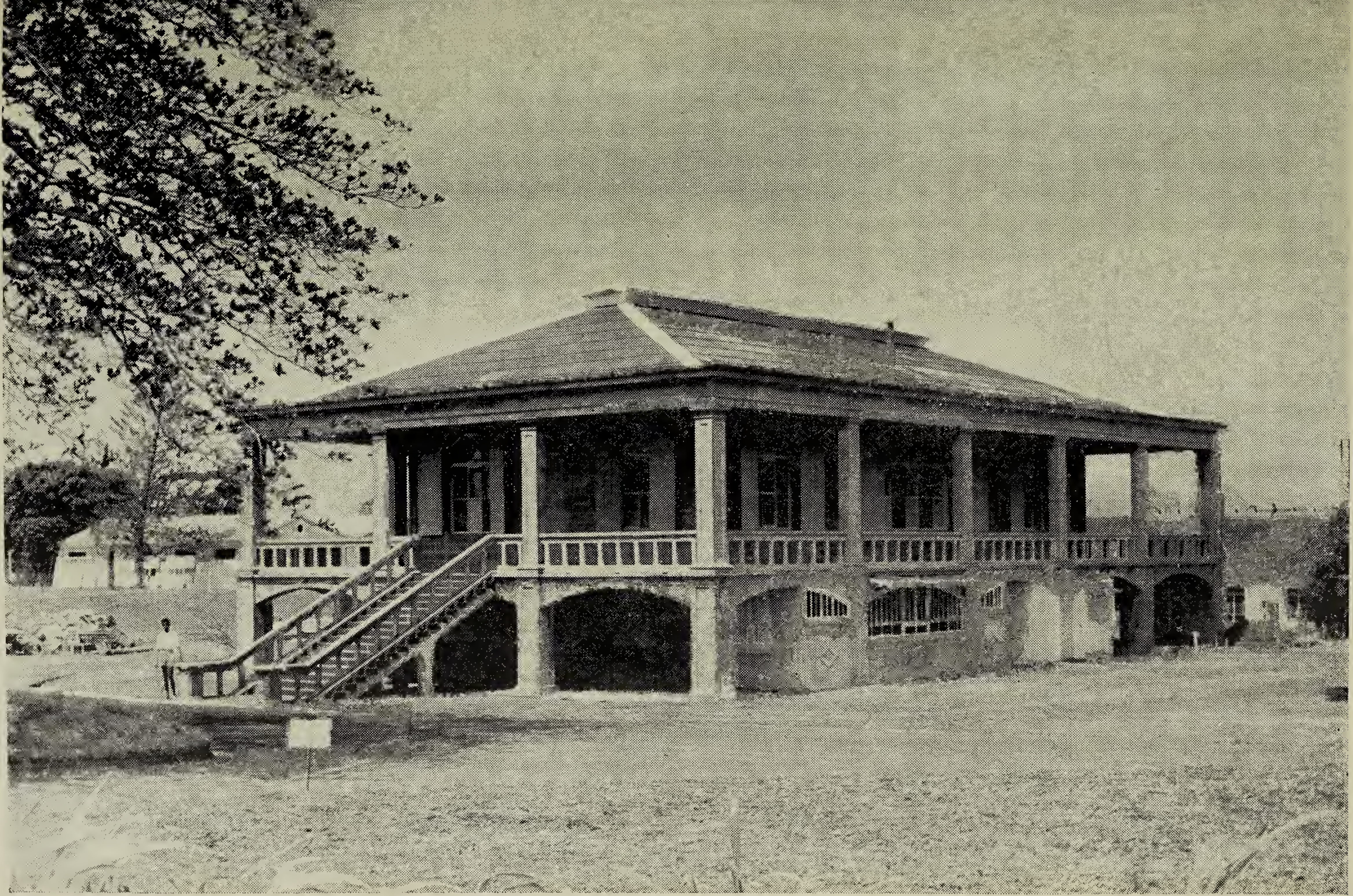
Total number cultured	1,636
Coliforms	468
Staphylococcus aureus	4

(d) Sputum

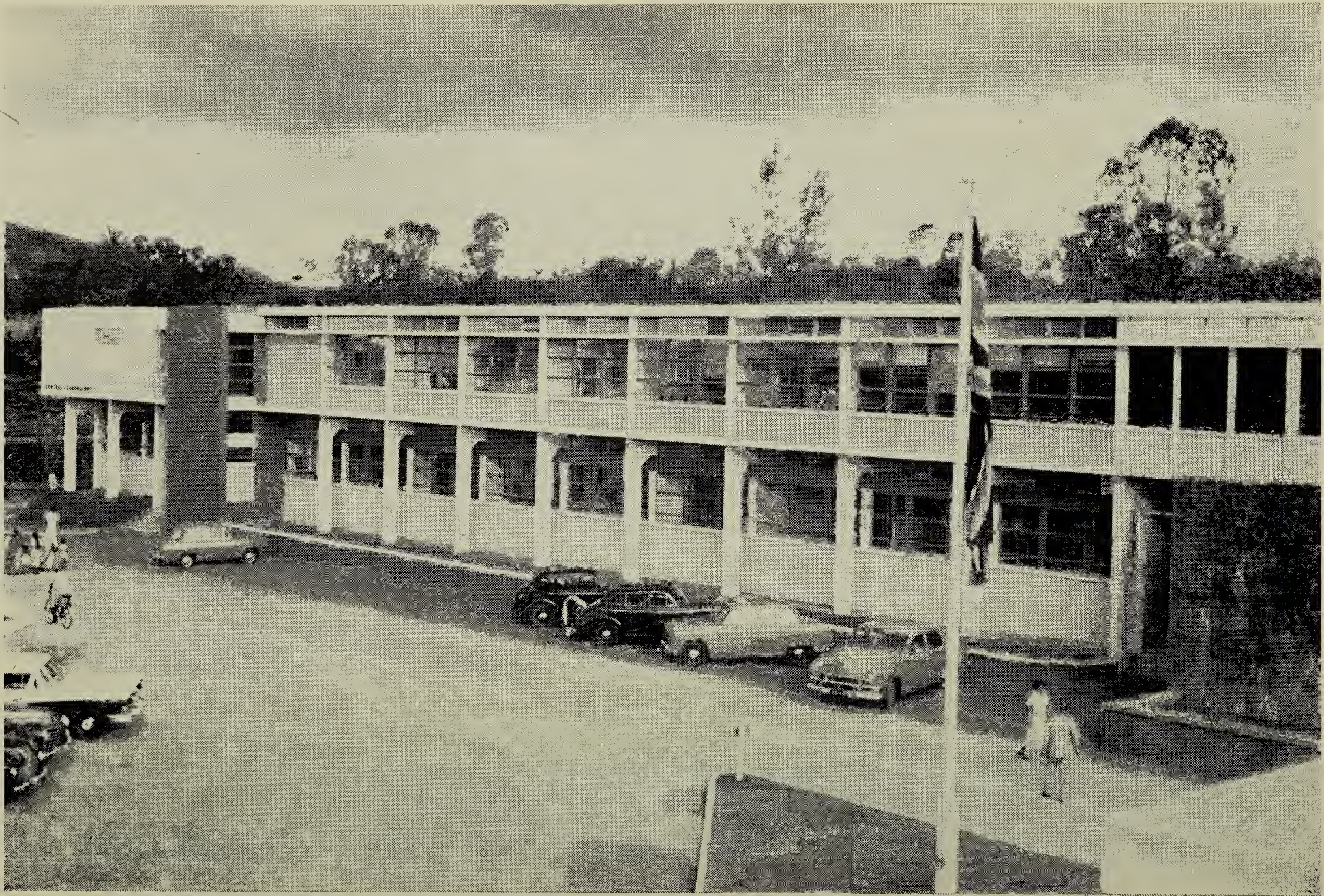
Total number cultured	38
Mycobacter: Tuberculosis	1
Coliform	1
Pueumococci	2
Streptococcus Viridans	4
Monilia Albicans	2

(e) Cerebro-Spinal Fluids

Total number cultured	80



BUILDING AT REDUIT FORMERLY USED AS CENTRAL LABORATORY.



GENERAL VIEW OF NEW CENTRAL LABORATORY AT CANDOS.

(f) Throat and Nasal Swabbings

Total number cultured	1,457
Corynebact diptheriae	103
Staphylococcus aureus	110
Streptococcus haemolyticus	165
Monilia Albicans	57

(g) Pus, Discharges, Eye Swabs, etc.

Total number cultured	1,115
Staphylococcus aureus	153
Staphylococcus albus	206
Streptococcus haemolyticus	6
Coliforms	7
Diphtheroids	78
Mycobact: Tuberculosis	2

(h) Vaccine

Stock T.A.B. prophylactic vaccine ...	6 lts.
T.A.B. for Protein shock	500 mls.
Stock Staphylococcal antivirus ...	1 lt.
Streptococcal antivirus	1 lt.
Various autogenous vaccines	12 cases

(i) Miscellaneous

Sensitivity to antibiotics	223 cases
Food	2
Milk	2
Bone Bank	117
Flour	4
Body fluids	195
Materials	21
Swab for Hansen's bacilli	2
Water analysis	431
Inoculation to Guinea Pig	10

IV. HÆMATOLOGY

Total number examined	19,274
Hæmoglobin estimation	6,315
Sedimentation Rate	3,278
Packed cells volume	3,259
White cells counts	1,595
Differential Leucocytes counts ...	1,555
Films for Anaemia	1,522
Red cells counts	1,164
Bleeding time	172
Reticulocytes counts	81
Coagulation time	181
Platelets counts	39
Mean Cell Haemoglobin Concentration ...	10
Mean cell volume	9
Mean cell Diameter	2
Red Cell Osmotic Fragility	7

FILMS FOR PARASITES

(a) + ve microfilariae	1
− ve microfilariae	59
(b) + ve malaria	1
− ve malaria	21
Prothrombin Time	3

BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

Total number of analyses	10,942
ABO Groupings	6,306
Rhesus groupings	294
Cross-matchings	4,342
No. of patients cross-matched	1,449

V. SEROLOGY

I. BLOOD

(a) Agglutination Tests

Total number of sera submitted for agglutination test	541
Significant agglutinins for Bact: Typhosum "H"	244
Significant agglutinins for Bact: Typhosum "O"	60
Significant agglutinis for Bact: Paratyphosum "A"	21
Significant agglutinis for Bact: Paratyphosum "B"	27

(b) Kahn Tests

Total number examined	17,886
Positives	1,014
Doubtful	356
Negatives	16,516

(c) Kline Tests

Total number examined	12,089
Positives	872
Doubtful	154
Negatives	11,217

(d) Wasserman Reactions

Total number examined	1,642
Positives	214
Doubtful	50
Negatives	1,428

(e) Gonorrhoea Complement Fixation Test

Total number examined	141
Positive	16
Doubtful	2
Negative	123

(f) Paul Bunnell's Test	15

II. CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID

(a) Wassermann Reactions

Total number examined	154
Positive	4

(b) Kahn Test

Total number examined	3

VI. BIOCHEMISTRY

(a) Urine

Total number examined	3,849
Albumen Qualitative	1,733
Albumen Quantitative	14
Glucose Qualitative	1,816
Glucose Quantitative	96
Acetone	120
Bile pigments	96
Specific gravity	15
Bile Salts	30
Urea	8
Bence Jones Protein	6
Urobilinogen	11
Chlorides	4
Phenyl Ketonuria	5
Reaction	24
Occult blood	2
Prophobilinogen	1

(b) Blood

Total number examined	6,709
Glucose	3,148
Urea	1,849
Bromides	188
Protein	198
Albumen	150
Globulin	150
Cholesterol	207
Calcium	17
Alkaline Phosphatase	154
Acid Phosphatase	35
Phosphorus	9
Chlorides	32
Uric Acid	3
Thymol Turbidity Test	165
Van Den Bergh Reaction	203
Amylase	3
Bilirubin	194

(c) Cerebro-Spinal Fluid

Total number examined	256
Protein	209
Chlorides	157
Glucose	134

(d) Fæces

Occult blood	148
Bile	1

(e) Miscellaneous

Total number examined	73
Fractional test meal	53

Ascitic Fluid

Cells	2
Protein	3
Urea	1

Pleural Fluid

Cells	1
Protein	1

Liquid from Peritoneum

Urea	3

Calculi

Urinary	3

Chest Clinic from March 1958 to December 1958

No of working days: 94.

Sputum

Total number examined	2,858
Positive	401
Negative	2,457

Blood

Total number examined	298
HB	14
RBCS	12
Wbcs	132
Differential counts	132

Stools

Total number examined	125

Urine

Total number examined	5

APPENDIX II

Annual Report of the Civil Hospital Branch Laboratory

I. MEDICAL BIOLOGY

(a) Blood (Microscopical)

Total number examined	16
Films for malarial parasites:	10
Films for microfilariae	6

(b) Hæmatology

Total number examined	5,994
Haemoglibin determinations	3,326
Red Blood cells counts	288
White Blood cells count	802
Differential counts	768
Sedimentation Rate	729
Blood picture	33
Bleeding time	11
Coagulation time	11
Platelets counts	20
Reticulocytes counts	6
Blood Tranfusion:—	
Number of transfusions (Recipients cross-matched)	1,749
A.B.O. groupings	5,892
Cross matching	4,043

(c) Fæces (Microscopical)

Total number examined	3,647
Helminths:—	
Hookworm ova	670
Ascaris ova	1,010
Trichuris ova	964
Taenia	3
Strongyloides larvae	22
Heterodera Marioni	3
Enterobius vermicularis	4
Trichostrongyle ova	1
Protozoa:—	
Ent: Colicysts	160
Ent: Histolytica cysts	106
Negative and precystic amoeba	113
Giardia Lamblia cysts	26
Endolimax nana cysts	236
Trichomonas intestitinalis	78
Chilimasti mesnili	18
Blastocystis	804
No ova, no protozoa	1,074

(d) Urine (Microscopical)

Total number examined	2,902
Casts	523
Schistosoma haematobium	276
Trichomonas vaginalis	135
Pus	621
Red blood cells	969
Crystals	637

(e) Bacteriology

SPUTUM (MICROSCOPICAL)

Total number examined	2,235
Mycobacter tuberculosis	458

(f) Urine (Microscopical)

Total number examined	10
Mycobacter tuberculosis	1

(g) Throat and Nasal Swabbings (Micros)

Total number examined	321
Corynebac diphtheria	28

(h) Pus, Discharges, etc. (Micros)

Total number examined	288
Neisseria Gonorrhea	57
Trichomonas	11
Monilia	1

BIOCHEMISTRY

(i) Urine

Total number examined	3,184
Albumen qualitative	1,335
Glucose qualitative	1,385
Albumen quantitative	8
Glucose quantitative	79
Bile determinations	101
Acetone	214
Specific gravity	60
Fats	1

MISCELLANEOUS

(j) Cerebro Spinal Fluids

Total number examined	52
Proteins	15
Chlorides	15
Total counts	8
Differential counts	14

(k) Fæces

Tests for occult Blood	3
Fractional Test Meals	79

APPENDIX III

Annual Report of the Government Chemist

INTRODUCTION

The laboratories of the Government Chemist form part of the Central Health Laboratory, Candos.

As the report will show the work of the Government Chemist has the diversity which is characteristic of similar laboratories in Colonial territories: the primary function being to provide an efficient chemical and allied scientific service including advice to Government Departments and as required to serve the public.

Demands by Government Departments for chemical services are increasing and in the main these chemical services can be grouped as shown below:—

(a) Examinations of drugs and foodstuffs for the Medical Department;

(b) Those essential for the efficient execution of departmental duties as illustrated by silk determinations for assessment of duty by the Customs Department and in forensic work originating in the police department for furthering the effective administration of justice in courts;

(c) Those arising from the use of scientific facilities freely available to other Government departments.

The principal users of the chemical services have been the Medical Department, the Customs Department and the Police Department.

STAFF

Government Chemist	Mr. K. Topsy, B.Sc. (Lond.) A.R.I.C.
1 post of Government Chemist	Vacant
1 Assistant Government Chemist ...	Mr. R. Rivalland, R.A.C. (Mauritius)
1 post of Senior Lab. Assistant	Vacant
1 Junior Lab. Assistant/Lab. Asst. ...	Mr. B. Channe Vy.

In addition to his other duties the Government Chemist has continued to supervise the customs laboratory and to sit on the Liquor Licensing Board.

Summary of Work

In all 43,299 specimens were examined and reported upon.

(a) OFFICIAL

Ministry of Health and Social Services

The properties of a sample of soot and ashes were investigated and a report made.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Total number of specimens examined = 1395.

These included foodstuffs, medicinals, toxicological specimens, blood and urine.

MILK

428 samples were submitted by the public health inspectors, and medical officers.

District	*No. of samples*	*Boiled*	*Deprived fats*	*Water added*	*Added dyes*	*Blood Present*	*Cane Sugar*
Grand Port—Savanne	108	—	6	88	—	—	1
Plaine Wilhems ...	59	—	3	48	1	—	3
Black River	13	—	—	7	—	1	—
Port Louis	84	—	6	66	—	—	15
Pamplemousses—Rivière du Rempart	87	1	11	73	—	—	4
Moka—Flacq ...	39	—	2	34	—	—	2
Milk Unit	37	—	1	35	1	—	2
Rodrigues	1	—	—	1	...	—	—

FOODSTUFFS OTHER THAN LOCAL MILK

Total number of specimens examined = 72.

These included flour, and milk powder samples to be certified fit for human consumption and bread samples for moisture contents. One sample of bread received was certified not stale.

MEDICINALS

Total number of specimens = 3.

One sample was forwarded for Cholesterol estimation and two insulin samples were tested for their potency.

TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Total number of specimens received = 254.

These included urine, foodstuffs, river waters, human viscera and stomach wash out. Negative results were obtained in 16 cases only.

Subtances isolated	No. of cases
Iodine	4
Lysol	47
Kerosene	30
Barbiturates	13
Turpentine	2
Alkaloids	1
Mercurochrome	9
Ethyl alcohol	32
Methyl alcohol	1
Toxic oils	1
Acetic acid	4
Ethers	2
Lead	18
Hydroquinone	1
Hydrochloric acid	3
Picric acid	1
Copper	1
Acetyl Salicylic acid ...	1
Sulphite	1
Phosphorus	1
Bacterial toxins	2
Ferric ammonium citrate ...	1

Substances isolated	No. of cases
Tricresyl phosphate	1
Pyridine	1
D.D.T.	1
Gammexane	2
Benzene	1
Potassium permanganate	1
Sodium carbonate	1
Sodium chloride	1
Arsenic	1

Alcohol in body fluids: Out of 638 specimens received, 630 specimens were urine samples and the rest blood samples.

URINE SAMPLES

Range of alcohol contents in mgms%	*No. of specimens*
0–199	387
200–250	104
251–300	87
301–350	34
Over 351	18

BLOOD SAMPLES

Range of alcohol contents in mgms%	*No. of specimens*
0– 99	4
100–150	2
151–200	1
201–250	1

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Total number of specimens received = 1,592.

These included samples for toxicological investigations, medicinals, arson cases, explosives, inflammable liquids, opium, gandia, local and imported spirits.

Toxicology.—67 samples were received either from the Police Medical Officer or the Police Superintendents and these included foodstuffs, stomach contents, blood, urine, bird crops, hair, and a sample of Cork. Negative results were obtained in 29 cases.

Substances isolated	No. of cases
Lysol	2
Hydrochloric acid	1
Gammexane	1
Metaldehyde	2
Nitric acid	5
Kerosene	1
Ethyl alcohol	10
Acetic acid	3
Dyes	2
Bacterial toxins	1
Putrefaction amines	1

Medicinals.—42 specimens were received.

32 out of 35 capsules of suspected terramycin were certified not to contain terramycin.

The other investigations included the identification or otherwise of: iodine, ephedrine, lactose, silver salts, cane sugar, hydrochloric acid and lysol.

Arson.—27 suspected samples were received of which 22 were certified to contain Kerosene.

Explosives.—7 specimens were certified to be all dynamites.

Flash prints.—4 specimens of inflammable liquids were examined.

Opium.—49 samples were received out of which 45 were certified to be raw or prepared opium.

Gandia.—890 specimens were received and examined of which only one was certified not to be gandia.

Districts	*No. of cases*	*Positive cases*	*Negative cases*
Grand Port Savanne	6	5	1
Upper P. Wilhems	37	37	—
P. Wilhems—Black River ...	20	20	-
Port Louis	42	42	—
C.I.D.	26	26	—
Pamplemousses—R. du Rempart	42	42	—
Moka—Flacq	83	83	—

Local spirits.—453 specimens were examined for their alcoholic strengths.

Imported spirits.—7 specimens were examined for their alcoholic strengths.

Body fluids for alcoholic determination.—28 samples were received, 6 were urine samples and 22 blood samples.

URINE SAMPLES

Range of alcohol contents in mgms. %	*No. of specimens*
0—199	4
250—250	—
251—300	1
301—350	1

BLOOD SAMPLES

Range of alcohol contents in mgms. %	*No of. specimens*
0— 99	10
100—150	3
151—200	4
201—250	3
Over 250	2

MISCELLANEOUS

3 pieces of sugar cane were submitted for a report in a case of robbery.

1 sample of soil was submitted for detection of manures.

6 samples of wash and 6 samples of vinegar were submitted and reported upon.

2 specimens of viscous fluid were identified as caramel.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT

Total number of samples reported upon: 40,149.

Oils

Consignments of oils were regularly examined and oils from 39,525 containers were certified fit for human consumption.

Textiles

Total number of samples: 196

Examination of textile specimens were made with special reference to their silk contents for duty purposes. 131 samples were certified to contain more than 15 per cent silk and 60 samples were certified to contain under 15 per cent silk, while one specimen was certified to be pure cotton.

4 textile specimens were forwarded for identification purposes.

Perfumed spirits and Drugs.—70 specimens of perfumed spirits and 56 specimens of drugs were certified as not fit to be processed and consumed as rum.

Power alcohols.—67 samples were examined and found to comply with regulations.

Colonial spirits.—227 samples were checked for their furfuraldehyde contents.

Imported spirits.—1 specimen of brandy, 1 specimen of whisky, 3 specimens of liquors and 1 specimen of flavouring essences were examined for their alcoholic contents.

Miscellaneous.—1 specimen was identified as pyridine and 1 specimen was certified as a fluid not containing Gandia.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Total number of specimens: 50

46 samples of prepared milk to be used by School children were examined for their contents, and 4 samples of milk powder were certified to be fit for children's consumption.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Total number of specimens: 10 loaves.

The loaves were examined for their moisture contents.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Total number of specimens: 6.

Advice was sought about possible toxic substances present in animal viscera, and it was found that the crop of a bird contained sharp pieces of glass. A piece of bread used to poison fresh water fishes contained a glycoside which was isolated from the bodies of two dead fishes.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Total number of specimens: 44.

These included 4 samples of lime, and 39 samples of water, one specimen of water sediment was certified not to possess any toxic property.

JUDICIARY

Total number of specimens: 15.

These were all milk specimens in cases of joint analyses.

(*b*) UNOFFICIAL

PRIVATE FIRMS

2 samples of tea were examined for moisture content, and 2 edible oil samples for identification purposes were submitted.

PUBLIC

5 samples of foodstuffs were examined for toxic substances and one sample of terramycin was submitted for identification.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF PORT LOUIS

24 samples of water were collected and examined.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES

4 specimens of dried milk were certified to be unfit for children's consumption.

Fees collected = Rs 920.00.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE CENTRAL LABORATORY, CANDOS.

APPENDIX IV

Insect-Borne Diseases Division

Report of the Entomologist for the year 1958

STAFF

The post of Assistant Entomologist which was created in July 1958, was filled on 15th December 1958, by the appointment of Mr. C. M. Courtois, Dip. Agric. (Maur.), who was holding the post of Agricultural Officer, Department of Agriculture.

W.H.O. ADVISORY TEAM ON MALARIA ERADICATION

A W.H.O. Advisory Team on Malaria Eradication visited Mauritius from February to June. Two of its members, Mr. J. Hadjinicolaou, Entomologist, and Mr. K. Thymakis, Technical Assistant, were stationed in the Entomological Laboratory at Curepipe Road. They were given all possible facilities for the performance of their investigations both in the field and in the laboratory. The field laboratory at Fort William was put at their entire disposal.

The Laboratory Assistants helped in the dissection of some 1,000 adult *Anopheles Gambiae* during a period of about 3 weeks. Three Field Workers of the Entomological Staff were specially detailed to work full time with Mr. Hadjinicolaou while the other Field Workers were engaged at least twice a week with the Team in the collection of Anopheles larvae and in night investigations.

TRANSFER OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORY TO CANDOS

The Entomological Laboratory was transferred from Curepipe Road to the newly built Central Laboratory at Candos on the 8th and 9th September, 1958.

DIURNAL RESTING PLACES OF MAURITIAN MOSQUITOES

The following tables gives the results of searches made in order to discover the natural diurnal resting places of the mosquitoes of Mauritius. This investigation was more particularly carried out in the coastal belt of the Island during the months of June to December.

TABLE I

Resting place	*Anopheles gambiae* ♂	*Anopheles gambiae* ♀	*Anopheles coustani* ♂	*Anopheles coustani* ♀	*Anopheles masculipalpis* ♂	*Anopheles masculipalpis* ♀	*Culex fatigans* ♂	*Culex fatigans* ♀	*Culex trilaeniorhynchus* ♂	*Culex trilaeniorhynchus* ♀	*Culex thalassius* ♂	*Culex thalassius* ♀	*Culex univittatus* ♂	*Culex univittatus* ♀	*Culex insignis* ♂	*Culex insignis* ♀	*Aedes albopictus* ♂	*Aedes albopictus* ♀	*Aedimorphus fowleri* ♂	*Aedimorphus fowleri* ♀	*Lutzia tigripes* ♂	*Lutzia tigripes* ♀
	Number of mosquitoes collected																					
Bush	443	310	633	1,379	1	7	91	179	2	80	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	7	3
Cow-shed	2	295	6	620	—	1	15	42	—	52	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—
Rough stone wall and rock crevices	62	246	286	724	—	20	27	59	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Cattle pen (rough stone wall) ...	8	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huts	—	23	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huts (abandoned)...	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goat-shed	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Under bridge	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	6	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Under low lying branches ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grass	—	—	4	23	—	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under roots of fallen tree ...	2	4	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Voundre roots	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar-cane leaves	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Empty tank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pile of corrugated iron sheets ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	517	908	959	2,756	1	28	167	297	3	165	—	2	1	3	—	1	1	6	—	2	8	4
	1,425		3,685		29		464		168		2		4		1		7		2		12	

It appears from the above results that low, thick bushes, among which *Lantana camara,* which is locally known under the name of " vieille fille ", is perhaps the commonest and can be classified as the most favoured diurnal resting places of the mosquitoes so far collected. As for *A. gambiae* and *A. coustani* in particular, apart from bushes, as just defined, both " rough stone walls and rock crevices " and " cowsheds " act as excellent resting places especially for fed individuals. However, it seems obvious that " stone walls and rock crevices " are somewhat more important in the case of *A. coustani.*

The preference of *A. gambiae* and *A. coustani* for cowsheds as resting places depends, however, to a large extent upon as to whether or not the cowsheds have been sprayed with wettable DDT. It was observed that unsprayed cowsheds or cowsheds in which the effect of DDT had faded out considerably are more readily chosen by these mosquitoes for resting during the day rather than those cowsheds in which the DDT treatment has still some deleterious effect on their behaviour.

The resting behaviour of *A. gambiae* in " stone walls and rock crevices " and in " bushes " was more particularly studied. It was observed that before dawn, *A.gambiae* adults (males and females) will rest near the edges of the openings of the stone crevices, particularly in rough stone walls of about 3–4 feet wide, and that later on, i.e. after sunrise, when both the temperature and the light rise and the relative humidity falls, this species will move gradually inside the crevices At about noon, on a sunny calm day, *A. gambiae* adults have moved further inside the crevices, up to 15–18 inches, deep, where they find the desired conditions of temperature, light and humidity for resting.

Further study on the diurnal resting places of Mauritian mosquitoes, especially *A. gambiae* and *A. coustani* will be carried out next year.

HOST PREFERENCE OF MAURITIAN MOSQUITOES

As mentioned in last year's report, the study of the host preference of Mauritian mosquitoes was continued during the period June to December. 1,873 mosquitoes were collected in their natural diurnal resting places and their blood meal identified by the usual precipitin technique. The antisera (1: 8,000) used were received by air from Messrs Burroughs—Wellcome & Co. Ltd., England.

The following table shows the results obtained so far.

TABLE II

Host Preference of Mauritian Mosquitoes

Species of mosquitoes	*Number of mosquitoes examined*	*Number of positive reactions to various antisera*						*Number of negative reactions*	*Number of unsatisfactory smears*
		Human	*Bovine*	*Hen*	*Dog*	*Pig*	*Human/Bovine*		
Cow-Sheds :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	148	4	124	—	—	—	1	17	2
Anopheles coustani ...	519	3	483	—	—	—	—	30	3
Anopheles maculipalpis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aedes albopictus ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aedes fowleri	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culex fatigans	10	2	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Culex thalassius	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culex tritaeniorhynchus	48	—	47	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bush :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	89	5	48	—	7	—	1	24	4
Anopheles coustani ...	487	25	309	1	15	6	1	122	8
Anopheles maculipalpis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Culex fatigans	28	1	3	17	—	—	—	7	—
Culex tritaeniorhynchus	15	1	13	—	—	—	—	1	—
Rough Stone Wall and Rock Crevices :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	99	4	76	—	—	—	—	18	1
Anopheles coustani ...	320	18	170	1	8	2	—	117	4
Anopheles maculipalpis	10	—	9	—	—	—	—	1	—
Culex fatigans	19	1	1	5	2	—	—	9	1
Culex tritaeniorhynchus	10	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cattle Pen (rough stone walls) :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	21	—	11	—	—	—	1	9	—
Huts (abandoned) :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Huts :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anopheles coustani ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Culex fatigans	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Under Roots of fallen trees :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Low Lying Branches :—									
Culex fatigans	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Under Bridge :—									
Culex fatigans	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Grass :—									
Anopheles coustani ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Goat Shed :—									
Anopheles gambiae ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

Feeding Habits

Table III, which has been compiled from the results shown in Table II, gives a summary of the feeding habits of the mosquitoes mentioned in Table II.

TABLE III

Species	*Number examined*	*Number of positive reactions to various antisera*						**Negative reactions*	*Unsatisfactory smears*
		Human	*Bovine*	*Hen*	*Dog*	*Pig*	*Human/Bovine*		
Anopheles gambiae	373	25	260	—	7	—	3	71	7
Anopheles coustani	1,346	48	962	2	24	8	1	286	15
Anopheles maculipalpis	13	—	12	—	—	—	—	1	—
Culex fatigans	65	5	5	34	3	—	—	17	1
Culex tritaeniorhynchus	73	1	69	—	—	1	—	2	—
Culex thalassius	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aedes fowleri	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aedes albopictus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

It appears from the above tables that *A. gambiae, A. coustani, A. maculipalpis* and *C. tritaeniorhynchus* collected in their natural diurnal resting places, seem to feed more readily upon cattle than upon any of the other animals (including man) of which antisera were available. Culex fatigans feeds mostly on poultry and other birds.

It is interesting to note the number of negative reactions recorded in the above tables. As already mentioned, the following antisera were tested with negative results: human, cow, hen, dog, pig, cat, horse, goat. It seems quite probable that those individuals showing negative reactions to these antisera will be found to give tests positive for rat, bat and/or stag. This matter is being investigated.

Further work on this interesting aspect of the biology of Mauritian mosquitoes will be carried out next year.

LONGEVITY OF ANOPHELES GAMBIAE AND A. COUSTANI

The life-span of *Anopheles gambiae* under laboratory conditions was further studied this year, by the method described in the report for last year. Preliminary work has also been carried out *with A. coustani.*

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*Antisera tested : Human, bovine, hen, dog, pig, cat, horse, goat.

The following table gives the results of these observations.

TABLE IV

Longevity No. of days after emergence	*Number of female*	
	Anopheles gambiae	*Anopheles constani*
1	18	5
2	26	4
3	26	7
4	36	2
5	29	4
6	49	2
7	52	6
8	66	10
9	83	5
10	53	2
11	49	3
12	73	8
13	78	5
14	78	6
15	58	4
16	43	2
17	66	1
18	58	—
19	65	3
20	46	4
21	47	—
22	46	1
23	42	1
24	43	—
25	47	—
26	42	—
27	30	—
28	29	—
29	22	3
30	19	1
31	20	—
32	24	—
33	20	—
34	19	—
35	5	—
36	7	—
37	5	—
38	3	—
39	2	—
40	—	—
41	2	—
42	—	—
43	—	—
44	1	—
Total Number of Mosquitoes observed ...	1,527	89
Mean longevity	17.0 days	10.6 days

Mean Maximum Temperature : 23.3°C

Mean Minimum Temperature : 20.5°C

Dissection of adult Anopheles for sporozoites

Salivary glands of 430 *A. gambiae,* 1,094 *A. coustini* and 5 *A. maculipalpis* collected in their natural resting places during the period June—December were dissected for sporozoites. None was found to be infected. It is intended to continue these dissections next year.

Hosts of various blood-sucking insects

Fully-fed adults of *Triatoma rubrofasciata* de Geer (Hemipt. Reduviidae) were collected on two occasions in houses. Precipitin tests revealed that these bugs had previously fed on human blood.

Eleven blood-gorged adults of *Simulium reficorne* Macquart collected in the recently rceived New Jersey Mosquito traps were dissected and their stomach contents tested against various antisera using the usual precipitin technique. The results were as follows.—8 were positive for hen and the 3 others showed mixed reactions: 2 for hen/dog and 1 for hen/goat.

Predators of Mauritian mosquitoes

The newly-introduced fresh-water fish, *Tilapia melanopleura* was noticed to feed greedily on larvae of *Anopheles gambiae* and *Culex* spp. As this fish has been, and is still being, distributed in rivers, ponds, basins, etc., throughout the island, it is expected that it will help in the control of mosquito larvae.

Miscellaneous

The Entomologist supervised the work of cleaning rivers, draining marshes, etc., which was undertaken by the Spraying units since July/August of this year. The Ste. Ursule marsh in Flacq has been almost completely drained and other important works have been started in the Black River district, particularly at Camp Créoles, Gauthier near Tamarin and La Prairie.

TABLE I

STATEMENT OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS DURING THE YEAR 1958

		Causes of Death (International List 1948 Revision)	*Number of Deaths*		
			M	*F*	*Total*
A	1.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	73	40	113
A	2.	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	2	2	4
A	3.	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesentric glands	2	3	5
A	4.	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	—	—	—
A	5.	Tuberculosis, all other forms	—	—	—
A	6.	Congenital syphilis	2	1	3
A	7.	Early syphilis	1	—	1
A	8.	Tabes dorsalis	—	—	—
A	9.	General paralysis of insane	—	—	—
A	10.	All other syphilis	—	1	1
A	11	Gonococcal infections	—	—	—
A	12.	Typhoid fever	2	7	9
A	13.	Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections	—	—	—
A	14.	Cholera	—	—	—
A	15.	Brucellosis (undulent fever)	—	—	—
A	16.—	(*a*) Bacillary dysentery	—	—	—
		(*b*) Amœbiasis	1	1	2
		(*c*) Other unspecified forms of dysentery	20	17	37
A	17.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—
A	18.	Streptococcal sore throat	1	—	1
A	19.	Erysipelas	—	—	—
A	20.	Septicæmia and pyæmia	12	12	24
A	21.	Diphtheria	5	10	15
A	22.	Whooping cough	12	9	21
A	23.	Meningococcal infections	2	1	3
A	24.	Plague	—	—	—
A	25.	Leprosy	—	—	—
A	26.	Tetanus	26	20	46
A	27.	Anthrax	—	—	—
A	28.	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
A	29.	Acute infectious encephalitis	7	7	14
A	30.	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—
A	31.	Smallpox	—	—	—
A	32.	Measles	—	—	—
A	33.	Yellow fever	—	—	—
A	34.	Infectious hepatitis	—	—	—
A	35.	Rabies	—	—	—
A	36.—	(*a*) Louse-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—
		(*b*) Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)	—	—	—
		(*c*) Tick-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—
		(*d*) Mite-borne typhus	—	—	—
		(*e*) Other and unspecified typhus	—	—	—
A	37.—	(*a*) Vivax malaria (benign tertian)	—	—	—
		(*b*) Malariæ malaria (quartan)	—	—	—
		(*c*) Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	—	—	—
		(*d*) Black water fever	—	—	—
		(*e*) Other and unspecified forms of malaria	1	—	1

TABLE I—*continued*

	Causes of Death (International List 1948 Revision)	*Number of Deaths*		
		M	*F*	*Total*
A	38.—(*a*) Schistosomiasis vesical (S. hæmatobium)	—	—	—
	(*b*) (Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. Mansoni)	—	—	—
	(*c*) Schistosomiasis pulmonary (S. japonicum)	—	—	—
	(*d*) Other and unspecified Schistosomiasis	—	—	—
A	39. Hydatid disease	—	—	—
A	40.—(*a*) Onchocerciasis	—	—	—
	(*b*) Loiasis	—	—	—
	(*c*) Filariasis (bancrofti)	—	—	—
	(*d*) Other filariasis	—	—	—
A	41. Ankylostomiasis	—	3	3
A	42—(*a*) Tapeworm (infestation) and other cestode infestations	4	4	8
	(*b*) Ascariasis	2	1	3
	(*c*) Guinea worm (dracunculosis)	—	—	—
	(*d*) Other diseases due to helminths	—	—	—
A	43.—(*a*) Lymphogranuloma venereum	—	1	1
	(*b*) Granuloma inguinale, venereal	—	—	—
	(*c*) Other and unspecified venereal diseases	—	—	—
	(*d*) Food poisoning infection and intoxication	—	—	—
	(*e*) Relapsing fever	—	—	—
	(*f*) Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica (Weil's disease)	—	—	—
	(*g*) Yaws	—	—	—
	(*h*) Chickenpox	—	—	—
	(*i*) Dengue	—	—	—
	(*j*) Trachoma	—	—	—
	(*k*) Sandfly fever	—	—	—
	(*l*) Leishmaniasis	—	—	—
	(*m*) (i) Trypanosomiasis gambiensis	—	—	—
	(ii) Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensis	—	—	—
	(iii) Other and unspecified Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—
	(*n*) Dermatophytosis	—	—	—
	(*o*) Scabies	—	—	—
	(*p*) All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	—	—	—
	TOTAL GROUP 1—Infective and parasitic Diseases	175	140	315
A	44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	1	—	1
A	45. Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	1	2	3
A	46. Malignant neoplasm of stomach	16	16	32
A	47. Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except-rectum	3	4	7
A	48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum	2	2	4
A	49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx	5	1	6

TABLE I—*continued*

Causes of death (International List 1948 Revision)	*Number of Deaths*		
	M	*F*	*Total*
A 50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary	4	2	6
A 51. Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	8	8
A 52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	—	30	30
A 53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	—	—	—
A 54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate	5	—	5
A 55. Malignant neoplasm of skin	1	1	2
A 56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	—	4	4
A 57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ...	21	35	56
A 58. Leukæmia and aleukæmia	3	1	4
A 59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and hæmatopoietic system	1	—	1
A 60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	1	—	1
TOTAL GROUP II—Neoplasms	64	106	170
A 61. Nontoxic goiter	—	—	—
A 62. Thyrotoxicosis with or without goiter ...	—	—	—
A 63. Diabetes mellitus	33	34	67
A 64.—(*a*) Beriberi	—	—	—
(*b*) Pellagra	—	2	2
(*c*) Scurvy	—	—	—
(*d*) Other deficiency states	45	43	88
(*e*) Kwaskiorkor	—	5	5
A 66.—(*a*) Asthma	122	98	220
(*b*) All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	—	1	1
TOTAL GROUP III—Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases	200	183	383
A 65.—(*a*) Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias	—	—	—
(*b*) Iron deficiency anaemias (hyperchromic)	—	—	—
(*c*) Other specified and unspecified anaemias	138	250	388
TOTAL GROUP IV—Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	138	250	388
A 67. Psychoses	—	—	—
A 68. Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	3	1	4
A 69 Mental deficiency...	1	1	2
TOTAL GROUP V—Mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders	4	2	6

TABLE I—*continued*

	Causes of Death (International List 1948 Revision)	*Number of Deaths*		
		M	*F*	*Total*
A	70. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	227	140	367
A	71. Nonmeningococcal meningitis	15	14	29
A	72. Multiple sclerosis	—	—	—
A	73. Epilepsy	6	9	15
A	74. Inflammatory diseases of the eye ...	1	—	1
A	75. Cataract	—	—	—
A	76. Glaucoma	—	—	—
A	77.—(*a*) Otitis externa	—	—	—
	(*b*) Otitis media and mastoiditis ...	—	1	1
	(*c*) Other inflammatory diseases of ear	—	—	—
A	78.—(*a*) All other diseases and conditions of eye	—	—	—
	(*b*) All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	5	3	8
	TOTAL GROUP VI—Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ...	254	167	421
A	79. Rheumatic fever	3	2	5
A	80. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	2
A	81. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	235	133	368
A	82. Other diseases of heart	59	41	100
A	83. Hypertension with heart disease ...	2	—	2
A	84. Hypertension without mention of heart ...	80	59	139
A	85. Diseases of arteries	8	15	23
A	86. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	4	1	5
	TOTAL GROUP VII—Diseases of the circulatory system	392	252	644
A	87. Acute upper respiratory infections ...	3	2	5
A	88. Influenza	39	30	69
A	89. Lobar pneumonia	1	2	3
A	90. Bronchopneumonia	110	105	215
A	91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia	58	50	108
A	92. Acute bronchitis	19	20	39
A	93. Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ...	146	123	269
A	94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ...	—	—	—
A	95. Empyema and abscess of lung	4	3	7
A	96. Pleurisy	8	4	12
A	97.—(*a*) Pneumoconiosis	—	—	—
	(*b*) All other respiratory diseases ...	59	60	119
	TOTAL GOUP VIII—Diseases of the respiratory system	447	399	846
A	98.—(*a*) Dental caries	—	—	—
	(*b*) All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures	—	1	1
A	99. Ulcer of stomach	6	4	10
A	100. Ulcer of duodenum	22	1	23
A	101. Gastritis and duodenitis	3	3	6
A	102. Appendicitis	—	—	—
A	103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	24	15	39

TABLE I—*continued*

Causes of Death (International List 1948 Revision)	*Number of Deaths*		
	M	*F*	*Total*
A 104.—(*a*) Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years	315	276	591
(*b*) Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over	130	109	239
(*c*) Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	11	7	18
A 105. Cirrhosis of liver	21	4	25
A 106. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	—	1	1
A 107. Other diseases of digestive system ...	83	41	124
TOTAL GROUP IX—Diseases of the digestive system	615	462	1,077
A 108. Acute nephritis	2	1	3
A 109. Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis	45	40	85
A 110. Infections of kidney	—	—	—
A 111. Calculi of urinary system	—	—	—
A 112. Hyperplasis of prostate	2	—	2
A 113. Diseases of breast	—	—	—
A 114.—(*a*) Hydrocele	1	—	1
(*b*) Disorders of menstruation ...	—	—	—
(*c*) All other diseases of the genito-urinary system	8	6	14
TOTAL GROUP X—Diseases of the genito-urinary system	58	47	105
A 115. Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	13	13
A 116. Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	—	7	7
A 117. Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	—	5	5
A 118. Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia...	—	1	1
A 119. Abortion with sepsis	—	1	1
A 120.—(*a*) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ...	—	71	71
(*b*) Delivery without complications ...	—	—	—
TOTAL GROUP XI—Deliveries and complication of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	98	98
A 121. Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	12	4	16
TOTAL GROUP XII—Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	12	4	16
A 122. Arthritis and spondulitis	1	1	2
A 123. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	17	7	24
A 124. Osteomyelitis and periostitis	2	—	—
A 125. Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	—	—	—
A 126.—(*a*) Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer)	—	—	—
(*b*) All other diseases of the skin ...	—	2	2
(*c*) All other diseases of musculoskeletal system	—	1	1
TOTAL GROUP XIII—Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	20	11	31

TABLE I—*continued*

Causes of Death (International List 1948 Revision)	*Number of Deaths*		
	M	*F*	*Total*
A 127. Spina bifida and meningocele	2	4	6
A 128. Congenital malformations of circulatory system	2	1	3
A 129. All other congenital malformations ...	7	2	9
TOTAL GROUP XIV—Congenital malformations	11	7	18
A 130. Birth injuries	6	3	9
A 131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	51	31	82
A 132.—(*a*) Diarrhœa of newborn (under 4 weeks)	15	14	29
(*b*) Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—
(*c*) Other infections of newborn ...	—	—	—
A 133. Haemolytic diseases of newborn ...	1	—	1
A 134. All other defined diseases of early infancy	28	15	43
A 135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	355	298	653
TOTAL GROUP XV—Diseases peculiar to early infancy	456	361	817
A 136. Senility without mention of psychosis ...	129	213	342
A 137.—(*a*) Pyrexia of unknown origin ...	83	85	168
(*b*) Observation, without need for further medical care	—	—	—
(*c*) All other ill-defined causes of morbidity	544	490	1,034
TOTAL GROUP XVI—Symptoms, Senility and ill-defined conditions ...	756	788	1,544
AE 138. Motor vehicle accidents...	51	21	72
AE 139. Other transport accidents	1	1	2
AE 140. Accidental poisoning	2	1	3
AE 141. Accidental falls	3	1	4
AE 142. Accident caused by machinery	—	—	—
AE 143. Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	—	—	—
AE 144. Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	13	22	35
AE 145. Accident caused by firearm	—	—	—
AE 146. Accidental drowning and submersion ...	31	18	49
AE 147.—(*a*) Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	—	—	—
(*b*) Foreign body entering other orifice	—	—	—
(*c*) Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects ...	—	—	—
(*d*) Other accidents caused by animals			
(*e*) All other accidental causes ...	11	10	21
AE 148. Suicide and self-inflicted injury ...	27	6	33
AE 149. Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war) ...	10	4	14
AE 150. Injury resulting from operations of war	—	—	—
TOTAL GROUP XVII—Accidents, poisonings and violence	149	84	233
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	3,751	3,361	7,112

TABLE II

BIRTHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS DURING THE YEAR 1958

District	*Births*	*Still Births*	*Deaths all causes*	*Malaria*	*Dysentery*	*Tuber-culosis*	*Enteritis and Diarrhoea*	*Diseases of the respiratory system*	*Symptoms Senility and ill-defined conditions*	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*
Port Louis	4,215	296	1310	—	5	37	173	192	156	41.2	12.8
Pamplemousses	1,955	105	557	—	7	7	63	59	172	40.4	11.5
Rivière du Rempart ...	2,232	119	538	1	3	10	84	48	160	44.3	10.7
Flacq	2,887	245	774	—	4	3	76	52	210	41.8	11.2
Grand Port	2,622	193	773	—	3	10	76	71	239	42.0	12.4
Savanne	1,781	133	479	—	2	2	29	50	136	42.1	11.3
Plaines Wilhems	7,001	486	2034	—	15	49	256	294	294	39.0	11.3
Moka	1,214	100	378	—	—	3	39	39	95	36.6	11.4
Black River	693	26	269	—	—	1	52	41	82	43.2	16.8
WHOLE COLONY ...	24,600	1703	7112	1	39	122	848	846	1544	40.8	11.8

TABLE III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS AND PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE WHOLE COLONY DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS

Causes of death	*1957*	*1958*
Total deaths from all causes	7,603	7,112
Malaria :—		
Number	—	1
Rate per 1,000	—	—
Dysentry :—		
Number	55	39
Rate per 1,000	·09	.06
Enteritis :—		
Number	793	848
Rate per 1,000	1.35	1.41
Influenza :—		
Number	219	69
Rate per 1,000	0 37	0.11
Bronchitis :—		
Number	371	302
Rate per 1,000	0.63	0.50
Pneumonia :—		
Number	405	222
Rate per 1,000	0.69	0.37
Tuberculosis :—		
Number	156	122
Rate per 1,000	0·27	0.20
Disease of the Heart :—		
Number	622	846
Rate per 1,000	1.06	1.40
Diseases of early infancy :—		
Number	881	817
Rate per 1,000 live-births	34.86	33.21
Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium :—		
Number	77	98
Rate per 1,000 total births* ...	2.84	3.73

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*i.e. live births and still births.

TABLE IV

Deaths in Public and other Institutions

District	*Institution*	*Quarters*				
		1st	*2nd*	*3rd*	*4th*	*Total*
Port Louis	Civil Hospital	154	128	122	135	539
	Hospice Père Laval ...	—	4	7	4	15
	Bon Secours Convent ...	2	—	1	1	4
	Muslim Infirmary	1	—	1	1	3
	Hindoo Orphanage	2	2	2	3	9
Pamplemousses	Long Mountain Hospital ...	1	—	7	—	8
	Calebasse Infirmary ...	9	6	1	1	17
	Leper Hospital	—	1	—	—	1
	Pamplemousses Infirmary ...	—	1	1	—	2
Rivière du Rempart ...	Poudre d'Or Hospital ...	—	—	1	—	1
Flacq	Flacq Hospital	2	—	7	15	24
Grand Port	Mahebourg Hospital ...	1	10	14	6	31
	Rose Belle Infirmary ...	2	8	10	5	25
	Rose Belle Orphanage ...	—	—	1	—	1
Savanne	Souillac Hospital	12	6	2	6	26
Plaines Wilhems	Victoria Hospital	108	95	114	101	418
	Mental Hospital	9	7	5	15	36
	Orthopaedic Hospital ...	5	—	—	—	5
	Crèche de Quatre Bornes ...	6	7	1	—	14
	Clinique du Bon Pasteur ...	—	2	—	—	2
	Belle Rose Convent ...	2	3	3	1	9
	The Home	1	2	—	2	5
	Austin Wilson's Home ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Beau Bassin Prisons ...	—	—	—	—	—
Moka	Moka Hospital	13	17	9	5	44
	Total	330	299	309	301	1,239

TABLE V

VEHICLES AVAILABLE IN TRANSPORT BRANCH HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Types of vehicles	*Registered No. of Vehicle*	*Reason of Journey*
Car	81	Attached to Orthopaedic Centre for District Visitors
do	96	do
Van	97	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Disinfection duty
do	166	Attached to I.B.D.D.
do	175	do
do	249	do
do	252	do
do	304	Attached at Vagrant Depot for T.B. Campaign
Lorries	45	Attached at Vagrant Depot conveying Night Soil Men
do	61	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Malaria duty
do	73	do
do	75	Attached to I.B.D.D.
do	99	Attached at Rose Hill Sanitary Office for Scavengering Service
do	109	Attached at Vagrant Depot for Empties Furnitnres Stores etc.
do	115	Attached to I.B.D.D. Forest Side
do	151	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Substores duty
do	160	Attached at Rose Hill Sanitary Office for Scavengering Service
do	205	Attached to I.B.D.D.
do	206	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Main Stores duty
do	207	Attached at Vagrant Depot conveying Night Soil Men
do	213	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Malaria duty
do	339	Attached at Vacoas Sanitary Office for Scavengering Service
Mobile Dispensary ...	43	Attached at Vagrant Depot, details annexed
Ante Natal Clinic ...	242	Attached at Vagrant Depot, details annexed

TABLE V—*continued*

Types of Vehicles	*Registered No. of Vehicle*	*Reason of Journeys*
Mobile Dispensaries	415	Attached at Vagrant Depot, details annexed
do	430	do
do	431	do
Land Rover	429	Attached at Vagrant Depot performiug X–ray
Mobile X-ray	434	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing X-ray
Land Rover	443	Attached at Vagrant Depot conveying patients etc.
Meat Truck	84	Attached at Vagrant Depot to convey meat from Pascal Slaughter house to Flacq area
do	444	do
Hearse	340	Attached at Vagrant Depot for burials
Van	463	Attached at Vagrant Depot for supervision
do	464	Attached at Vagrant Depot for X-ray
Ambulances	47	Attached at Rose Hill Dispensary for patients and night duty at Victoria Hospital
do	48	Attached at Civil Hospital
do	49	Attached at Rose Hill Dispensary for patient and night duty at Curepipe Police Station
do	53	Attached at P.M.O.C. day and night
do	67	Attached at Rose Belle Dispensary conveying patient from Souillac Hospital to P.M.O.C. Night duty Rose Belle Police Station
do	68	Attached at Vagrant Depot to collect patients from Flacq Hospital outdoor patient to P.M.O.C.
do	219	Attached at Rose Hill Dispensary to collect patient from Mahebourg Hospital to P.M.O.C.
do	346	Attached at Vagrant Depot to collect patients from Port Louis area to P.M.O.C.
do	375	Attached at Civil Hospital
do	376	Attached at Vagrant Depot for Petite Riviere area to P.M.O.C.
do	377	Attached at Rose Hill Dispensary for Nurses and patients.

TABLE V—*continued*

Types of vehicles	*Registered No. of vehicle*	*Reasons of Journey*
Ambulances	416	Attached at Vagrant Depot to collect patients from Flacq Hospital and outdoor patients to P.M.O.C.
do	417	Attached at Vagrant Depot. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Brown Sequard Hospital
do	419	Attached at Vagrant Depot conveying patients from Poudre d'Or Hospital, Belle Vue Maurel etc. to P.M.O.C.
do	498	Attached to Vagrant Depot, Long Mountain Hospital and Outdoor Patients to P.M.O.C.
do	499	Attached at Vagrant Depot conveying Nurses from Victoria Hospital, Monday, Wednesday, Friday to P.M.O.C.
Cesspool Emp.	337	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Flacq District work
do	412	Attached at Vagrant Depot performing Phoenix Sewage work
Mobile Dental Unit	296	Attached at Rose Hill Dispensary with Dentist
do	391	Attached at Vagrant Depot with Dentist
M.S.H. Service ...	79	Attached at Rose Hill Dispensary for School Health Services, Education Department
Omnibus	478	do
do	476	Attached at I.B.D.D.
Land Rover	497	Sent to Rodrigues
Lorries ...	494	Attached at I.B.D.D.
do ...	495	do
Night Soil Truck	125	Attached at Phoenix Workshop performing night soil service, Curepipe, Castel, Floréal, Camp Fouquereaux, Phoenix
do	225	do
do	226	do
do	227	do
do	228	do
do	229	do
do	344	do
B/Carriers	214	Attached at Vacoas Dispensary for Scavengering Services
do	215	do
do	216	do
do	343	do
do	418	do

TABLE VI

Details of Work of Mobile Dispensaries

No. of Vehicles		*Villages visited*
C.G. 43	Monday	D'Epinay, Congomah, Ville Bague, Vallée des Prètres
do	Tuesday	Fond du Sac, Vale, Petit Raffray, Petit Paquet, Pavillon
do	Wednesday	Petite Julie, Barlow, Amaury
do	Thursday	Crève Coeur, Pointe des Roches, Roches Noires
do	Friday	Trou aux Biches, Pointe aux Piments, Cocos, Roche Bois
do	Saturday	Servicing
		Dr. Levieux
C.G. 415	Monday	Cluny, Mare Chicose, Bel Air, Carreau Acacias
do	Tuesday	Mont Roche, Stanley
do	Wednesday	Palma, Camp Fouquereaux, Midlands, Bananes
do	Thursday	Flic en Flac, Xavier, La Gaulette, Le Morne
do	Friday	Mont Roche, Stanley
do	Saturday	Servicing
		Dr. Davoine
C.G. 430	Monday	New Grove, Mare d'Albert, Trois Boutiques
do	Tuesday	Rivières des Créoles, Bois des Amourettes, Anse Jonchée, Bambous Virieux, Grand Sable, Quatre Soeurs
do	Wednesday	Camp Diable, Surinam
do	Thursday	Pont Colville, Rivière du Poste, Mare-Tabac
do	Friday	Camp Berthaud, Bois Chéri
do	Saturday	Servicing
		Dr. Jeetoo
C.G. 431	Monday	Camp Thorel, St. Julien (Upper), d'Hotman, Camp de Masque Pavé
do	Tuesday	Mare La Chaux, Belle Mare, Quatre Cocos, Camp Ithier
do	Wednesday	Dagotière, Beau Bois, Ripailles, Nouvelle Découverte, Pailles
do	Thursday	Laventure, Poste de Flacq
do	Friday	Camp de Masque Pavé, Ecroignard, G.R.S.E., Olivia, Bel Air
do	Saturday	Servicing
		Dr. Humbert

TABLE VI—*continued*

DETAILS OF WORK OF MOBILE ANTE NATAL SERVICE

No of Vehicles	*1st week*	*Villages visited*
C.G. 242	Monday	Dagotière, Martindale, Mount Ory, Pailles
do	Tuesday	Rivière des Créoles, Ferney, Bois des Amourettes, Anse Jonchée
do	Wednesday	Vallée des Prêtres, Long Mountain, Crève Coeur, Notre Dame
do	Thursday	Nouvelle France, Grand Bois and Bois Chéri
do	Friday	D'Epinay, Congomah, Ville Bague, Petite Julie
do	Saturday	Servicing
	2nd week	
C.G. 242	Monday	Nouvelle Découverte, Ripailles, l'Espérance, Saint Julien
do	Tuesday	New Grove, Mare d'Albert, Solitude
do	Wednesday	Trou aux Biches, Pointe aux Piments, Arsenal Tombeau Bay
do	Thursday	Xavier, Tamarin, Black River, La Gaulette, Le Morne
do	Friday	Poste de Flacq, Providence, Mare La Chaux, Belle Mare Quatre Cocos, Palmar
do	Saturday	Servicing
	3rd week	
C.G. 242	Monday	Quartier Militaire, l'Espérance, St. Julien
do	Tuesday	Union Park, Trois Boutiques, Carreau Acacia, Le Bouchon, Camp Esnouf
do	Wednesday	L'Espérance (Poudre d'Or), Cottage, Roches Noires
do	Thursday	Camp Diable, Bel Ombre, Baie du Cap
do	Friday	Brisée Verdière, St. Julien, Laventure
do	Saturday	Servicing
	4th week	
C.G. 242	Monday	Montagne Blanche, Camp de Masque Pavé, Lallmatie
do	Tuesday	Camp Pêcheur, Quatre Soeurs, Olivia, Trou d'Eau Douce
do	Wednesday	Petit Raffray, Cap Malheureux, Grand Gaube
do	Thursday	Midlands, Bananes, Cluny, Mare Chicose, Astroea
do	Friday	Saint André, Plaine des Papayes, Fond du Sac
do	Saturday	Servicing

TABLE VII

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED IN HOSPITALS (CALENDAR YEAR 1958)

Hospital	*Patients remaining on 1.1.58*	*Total admissions*	*Deaths*	*Patients remaining on 31.12.58*	*Number of beds*	*Number of patients on any/date during period under review*		*Medical Cases*	*Surgical cases*	*Number of operations performed on*	
						Maximum	*Minimum*			*In-patients*	*Out-patients*
Civil	270	9,522	489	283	410	401	272	6,717	2,805	2,327	6,806
Long Mountain	22	1,905	34	58	66	66	29	1,862	43	33	444
Poudre d'Or	25	1,313	26	15	70	65	15	1,125	188	30	1,117
Flacq	48	2,504	75	65	112	114	65	2,038	466	167	2,173
Mahebourg	73	4,528	140	53	100	124	53	2,967	1,561	171	1,719
Souillac	26	2,413	87	58	97	106	26	2,075	338	37	1,055
Moka	23	1,792	56	21	80	80	21	1,396	396	256	496
Victoria	199	7,784	390	149	255	262	149	2,933	4,851	2,033	13,249
Mental	662	718	138	667	737	775	678	662	—	34	—
Industrial School	6	182	—	5	15	11	1	119	63	13	71
Beau Bassin Prisons	19	338	—	14	31	26	9	223	115	10	331
Princes Margaret Orthopaedic Centre	134	757	25	151	181	175	133	44	713	3,163	13,838
Leper	30	11	3	41	60	43	31	11	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,547	33,767	1,363	1,580	2,214	2,246	1,482	22,172	11,539	8,274	41,299

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